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PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester	11th Dec.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B.Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L.PENINSULAR	5132	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

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The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and will not take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O, S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Russevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 180

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE,

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	21st Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Dec., 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	6,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	31st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,096	Flandin	28th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier.	18th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Oil Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, about 9th Dec., calling at such ports as may be arranged.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 9th Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 17th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 16th Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 4th December, 1897.

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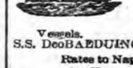
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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DeoBAEDUINO	O. Canepa	4,589	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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With Turnpin Sides	30	28	18
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Hoviliete" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
,, "P"	,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "S"	,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O"	,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R"	,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H"	,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	290	,,	220
,, "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES. SPRAY APPARATUS. BELTS OF EVERY KIND. TRUSSES. ELASTIC HOSIERY. ENEMAS. FEEDING BOTTLES. INHALERS. SYRINGES.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE "BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

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WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY AMATEURS
IN THE INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES,
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In Aid of the Poor and to afford the boys of the above Institution a Christmas Treat.

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 16TH, 1897.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY.

TICKETS—Reserved Rs. 2, 1st Class Re. 1, 2nd Class As. 8. Children under 12 years half price.

DOORS OPEN 8-30 P.M. CURTAIN at 9 P.M.

Tickets may be had from FURTADO BROTHERS, and from the INSTITUTION.

CONFERENCE LINE OF STEAMERS.
GLASGOW, MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged for 1898:—

S. S. CLAN OGILVIE ... 2647 Tons Regr.	Sailing from Liverpool about	5th Jan.
S. S. ARMENIA 3395	" "	17th Jan.
HALL LINE STEAMER	" "	22nd Jan
S. S. CLAN MACRAE .. 2605	" "	28th Jan.
S. S. AUSTRALIA 3 92	" "	5th Feb.
HALL LINE STEAMER	" "	9th Feb.
S.S. CLAN ROBERTSON	" "	15th Feb.
S. S. ARABIA 3744	" "	21st Feb.
HALL LINE STEAMER	" "	4th Mar.
S. S. BRITANNIA 3069	" "	18th Mar.
HALL LINE STEAMER	" "	28th Mar.
S. S. HISPANIA 3380	" "	2nd April.
HALL LINE STEAMER	" "	22nd April.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Anchor Line.
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents, Hall Line.
FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents, Clan Line.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1897, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun fire) on WEDNESDAY, 22nd December, for the supply for twelve months from the first of February next, of

250 TONS OF MINERAL OIL FOR LUBRICATING AXLES and

80 TONS OF NON-CORROSIVE FOR LUBRICATING LOCOMOTIVE CYLINDER.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the Office of the undersigned, and sent in, accompanied separately with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove loss by the Transaction.

A sealed sample of not less than 5 gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office for trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office Parel, 3rd December, 1897.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE

SILK HATS,	FROCK COATS,
GLOVES,	MORNING COATS,
TIES,	VESTS,
SHIRTS.	TROUSERS.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
TAILORS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present tocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS ... elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN exquisite Collection of all the newest and most fashionable CARDS of the Present Season.

OUR COMIC CARDS
OUR CYCLE CARDS
OUR HAND-PAINTED CARDS
OUR PRIVATE CARDS
(Printed with any wording that may be desired.)
INDIAN VIEWS AND CHARACTERS CARDS
are known for their artistic fidelity and simple harmony.

XMAS NUMBERS 1897,
RE. 1 EACH ONLY—RE. 1 EACH ONLY.

PEARS' ANNUAL, with Coloured Plates.	BLACK AND WHITE, with Coloured Plates.
GRAPHIC	QUEEN
ILLUSTRATED London News	TRUTH
LADIES' PICTORIAL	SKETCH
HOLLY LEAVES	ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
GENTLEWOMAN	

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL double XMAS NUMBER with two plates. Re. 1-8.

☞ Any coloured plate framed Artistically at CHEAPEST RATES.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a deceased gentleman consisting of travelling lamps, reading lamp, English copying press, portable copying press, Edland typewriter.

1 mahogany semi-grand piano by Broadwood.

Teak and blackwood furniture such as table, chairs, teapoys, iron bedsteads with wire mattresses, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawer, folding harmonium, &c.

3 dozens American folding chairs and 8 new clocks.

5 cases each 100 gross lead pencils.

8 large and small casks cerboleum, remedy against white ants.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Bullionist—

R. J. B. and C. 7-8. 2 cases each 15 dozen Roller skins, 24 by 21.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of the late A. MCLAGGAN, Esq.

1 handsome landau with a powerful grey waler, and harness.

Also a glass-fronted double-seated brougham.

1 handsome victoria.

1 light dog-cart.

1 strong-built office shigram.

1 English-built victoria by Offord, London.

A few pneumatic tyred Gents' bicycles.

1 vis-a-vis with bay waler and harness complete.

1 English built buggy.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Naginbhoy Dewchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Husronally:—

1 diamond, ruby and emerald necklace.

1 diamond, ruby and emerald gulpata.

1 pearl soojnie, about 28 chows.

30 pearl soojnie, about 50 chows.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHOWPATTY ROAD CLOSE TO THE BUNGALOW OF DR. ATMARAM PANDURANG.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold ground containing by admeasurement 309 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts together with the pucka-built bungalow standing thereon situate on the East side of Chowpatty Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 725 new No. 3276, old survey No. 628 and new survey No. 7986 and assessed by the Municipality under D ward No. 2610 and street Nos 39, 41 and 43 and bounded on the East by the property of Damoder Harichunder, on the west by the Chowpatty Road, on the north by the property of Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, and on the south by the property of Shamrao Narrayen Laud, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Oak Lane Fort, next to Agra Bank, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, premier pneumatic Dunlop tyre bicycle, harmonium, Chubb's fireproof safe with Chubb's lock 27 by 22 by 21 ins. antanograph camera by J. Lancaster. The camera, ice-box, magic lantern, &c., the property of MRS. SUMMER.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of fazandari ground of which the late Lucio Hermogenes de Lima e Souza is the fazundar, containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 3825 and street No. 155, situate on the south side of Cavel Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay and bounded on the east by the property of Narrayen Maistri, on the west by the property of Ballajee Narronjee, on the north partly by the said Cavel Street and partly by a lane, and on the south by the property of Domingos Francisco de Mello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CANTWARY AT BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground situate at Bandora, Cantwary, Talooka Salsette, Zillah Thana, sub-district Salsette, District Thana registered under survey No. 209 and pot No. 3, containing by admeasurement 2510'94 square yards or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and out, houses standing thereon bearing Municipal No. 75-1460 and bounded on the south by the property of the late Minguel De Abreo, at present the property of Damiao Lawrence de Abreo and Alphonso de Abreo, on the north by the property of Dr. Bahadurjee, on the east by the public road, and on the west by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th December, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies of Mr. Oomer Jamal Vuyani's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place.

20 Arab horses and ponies. Amongst the lot there are some harness and saddle horses, stacks, chargers, polo ponies, &c.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Fort Custom House:—

A lot of arms and ammunition, consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers, empty and loaded cartridges, recappers, fuses, Bengal lights, sulphur, sight protector, knives, swords, daggers, powder flasks, air guns, Winchester rifles, D. B. express rifle, muskets, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure First Class Horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tullock, the well known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, about 30 first class grey horses, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken and unbroken.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Sion Road, Matoonga, a little further from the Kohinoor Mills.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will Sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the following landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of garden land or ground together with the bungalow and out-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Sion Road, Matoonga, a little further from the Kohinoor Mills, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 18 and 22 and New Nos. 15,175 and 813, and Municipal Ward Nos. 8131 and 8140, containing by admeasurement 2339 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say on the north by the ground of Ardesir Parsee, on the south by the ground of Sookoor Boodia, on the east by the public passage and on the west by the ground of Sookoor Boodia and others.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of paddy field, land or ground, situate, lying and being at Sion Road, Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 1621 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector or Land Revenue under old No. 23 and New No. 801 and under Municipal Ward No. 7856 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the north, south and west by the ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee Pauthaky, and on the east by Sion Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATIPURA BAZAAR STREET.

On Saturday the 18th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and with the consent and concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Shetiba Venkati, an insolvent, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Elsette Shetiba and the said Shetiba Venkati, the following property:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 94 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 3724, new No 10083, old Survey No. 2118 and New Survey No. 6256 with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed formerly under No. 47 and now under Ward E. No. 1020 and street No. 78, 80, 82, 84 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the Camatipura Bazar Street, on or towards the west by a public passage on or towards the north by Camatipura 7th Street, and on or towards the south by the public passage, and Musjid, and which said piece of land, messuage, building and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors or any one of them.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th December, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Union Flour Mills, Limited, at their Mills, near the Fire Brigade Station, Chinchpoogly Road:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Goolam Mahomed Ajim—1850 bags bran.

On account and at the risk of Krishna Govind—156 bags pollords.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 6th December, 1897.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs 12 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in February 1898.—58 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have REMOVED our OFFICE from Bank Street TO HORNBY ROW, FORT, NORTH SIDE.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER & CO., LD.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

FULLY QUALIFIED LADY DOCTORS, FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEONS and FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, desirous of Employment on Plague duty are requested to address the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, Lahore, stating their qualifications and the monthly pay and allowances they would expect.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

No. 5298-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 10th November, 1897.
NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT MODEL DAIRY and SCHOOL of INSTRUCTION, Umballa, having been established, the Second Class of instruction for managers will assemble about the 1st December, 1897. Candidates desirous of undergoing a course of instruction to qualify as managers of Government Dairies are invited to submit their names with copies of testimonials to Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp, Government Model Dairy, Umballa. Candidates must be Europeans by birth, be able to read, write and keep simple accounts. Men who have served in the Army preferred. Terms of employment can be obtained from Veterinary-Major Kemp.

By Order,
F. G. CARDEW,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt of India.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP COPPER, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, for the purchase of any number out of

16 LOTS OF TOOLS AND MACHINERY AND SCRAP COPPER, &c.,

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Store Depot, Parel, to be seen on application to the Undersigned.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th November, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be Received by the Undersigned at his house on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER, 1897, from 12 noon to 3 P.M., for the supply of RATIONS, CLOTHING, and POTS and PANS, for the use of the inmates of the Institution from 1st February, 1898.

The Tenderers must tender separately for the supply of (1) Rations, Medicines, &c.; (2) Bedding, Clothing, &c.; and (3) Pots, Pans, Plates and Cups; and as regards the first two, they should state the rates they would charge if the contract is given for 1, 2, or 3 years respectively.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Articles seen on personal application to the undersigned, and printed copies of Tenders can be had, between the hours of 7-30 and 9 A. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of Rupee one. The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Grant Road, Chunam Kiln, Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41'75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86'28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0'25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

SEASON
1897-98
NEW STOCK
OF
LADIES' SHOES
FOR
HOUSE WEAR,
WALKING,
EVENING WEAR.
HIGH-CLASS GOODS,
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years		Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour at the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are Specially ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .... $ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 2 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1320
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,285
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 } 15,000 }	100	{ 100 { 75	10 p.c.	12½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	160	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	170
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	2,500	500	'25+80	1,040
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	77½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	282½
Mummar M	1,000	200	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	540xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	156½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	0	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	–	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	780
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	520
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	720
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	615
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.70	1,625xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	825
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	560xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	995
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	515
...aulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	610
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,200	500	500	25	725
Hope Mills	700	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,560
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	656
Jaffer Alli	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	222½
Jewraj Baloo	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,000	,000	dvdRs.30	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Macekunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725xd
Leopold	3,000	100	100	dvdRs.10	235
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,060
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,550
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,577½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	126½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,200
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,800	250	250	dvdRs.15	230
Madura Mills	7,725	100	100	Nil	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	345
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,380
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	860
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,195
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	910
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	800xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	285
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3000	500	500	dvdRs.15	645
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	800	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvdRs15	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	148
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	56
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,380
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	62
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	380	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	14½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	78
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	457½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,050
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	2,000	251	100	dvdRs11	27 3-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-6
China Leaf	"	25-2
Bars, bar Gold, old	"	25-6
Do. do. new	"	25-1
Australian bar Gold	"	25-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-1
Sovereigns	"	15-13
Do. Dragons	"	15-12
Bar Silver 17	"	79-4
I.G. 17½	"	79-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 9-18m., 10-40a. Low water, 3-32m., 3-21a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Result of University Examinations.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Caledonia entered the dock on Saturday; the steamers Satrunjee and Savitri left it on Friday, and the steamers Canara and Warora on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ellora entered the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL EXCHANGE.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 38, viz., 1s. 2 3-4d. per rupee.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI.—Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the retired Dewan of Baroda, returnedto Bombay last week, and has takenup his residence in Sheth Vasanjee Tricumjee's Bungalow near Daria Mahel, Nepean Sea Road.

SETH VURJEVANDAS MADHAVDAS KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL FUND.—We are requested by the Honorary Secretaries of this charity to acknowledge with thanks the receipts of the following additional donations to its fund:—Sett Hurkissondas Narotumdas on the occasion and in celebration of the wedding of his grand-daughter, Manjulabai, Rs. 300; Sett Keshevdas Gokuldas Jugmohandas on the occasion of his own marriage, Rs. 100; and Mrs. Diwalibai, widow of Sett Kersondas Dharsey in memory of her late husband, Rs. 15.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel Thatcher and officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Colonel's Parade	Hume.
Overture	La Sirene	Auber.
Polka	de Concert Robin and Wren	Kling.
Reminiscences of the Gaiety		Kappy.
Valse	L' Etoile Polaire	Waldteufel.
Mazurka	Roses Blanches	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENT TO A GOVERNMENT HOUSE CARRIAGE.—At 10 o'clock, on Friday night, a carriage belonging to the Government House, was being dragged by some coolies down an incline on Walkeshwar Road, near Walkeshwar Temple, when the men, five in number, lost control over it, and the vehicle dashed against the wall of a house belonging to Mahadeo Ragoonath Mistry. One of the coolies, named Krishna Vithoo, aged fifteen years was injured about his hands and feet and was treated at the J. J. Hospital. The carriage was considerably damaged. About ten feet of the plaster of the wall was knocked off by the carriage dashing against it.

FATAL RESULT OF PLAYING WITH MATCHES.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Sonapore burning-ground, on view of the body of Krishnee, a Hindu girl, aged four years, residing with her parents at Fanaswady. On the 24th ultimo, the deceased was playing with lucifer matches, when one of the matches got ignited and set fire to her clothes, burning her intensively over the stomach and thighs. She was attended at home, but grew worse and died on Friday evening. The body was removed to the Sonapore burning-ground, but the clerk refused to allow the body to be cremated unless an inquest was held. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

BURGLARY AT JANJIKER STREET.—Purdan Damji, a cotton broker, residing on the first floor of a house in Janjiker street, has reported to the police that during the absence of himself and his mother from home for a couple of hours, on Friday afternoon, his room was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 988, and Rs. 200 in currency notes and cash, were stolen. It appears that complainant's mother left home at 1-30 p.m., securing the door of the room with a padlock. When she returned shortly after she found the door of the room open, the padlock lying broken open on the ground. She entered the place and on examination of the property discovered a chest of drawers forced open and the valuables stolen therefrom. An iron file, with which the lock had been apparently opened, was found lying in the room.

ARRIVAL OF A PARSEE CIVIL SERVANT.—Amongst the passengers who arrived by the s. s. Caledonia on Friday, writes a correspondent, was Mr. A. K. Cama, I. C. S. After graduating in the Bombay University about 6 years ago, he proceeded to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service. He entered the Cambridge University and passed out in the Mathematical Tripos, coming out as 21st Wrangler, and subsequently gaining the LL. B. of the same University with honours. In the Civil Service examination he stood high enough to gain admission. His choice fell upon the Bombay Presidency, so he is posted under the Collector of Dharwar. Before leaving England he was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple. This young Parsee gentleman has had a most brilliant career, having carried away a number of prizes and scholarships. He is the eldest son of Mr. Kaikhshroo Cowashah Cama, Superintendent in the Bombay Salt Department.

FEVER AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held at Gunpowder Road, on Saturday, by Mr.Turner, the corner, on view of the body of one RamaSabaji,aged twenty-five years, residing at that locality. For some weeks past the deceased had been suffering from fever, and he was missing from home on the morning of the 1st instant. His relatives searched for him, but failed to find him and made no report to the police. On Saturday morning one Mahadoo Rama noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in a tank at Gunpowder Road. The body was removed by the police and was identified by the relatives. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.—Another inquest was held on Saturday at Nabob's Tank, Mazagon, regarding the death of Luximee, a woman, aged thirty-years, who was found floating in the tank by a policeman on the previous evening. It appears that deceased had been ailing for the past month.On the evening of the 2nd instant she suddenly disappeared from her house, which was close by the tank. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A DOUBTFUL COMPLAINT OF BURGLARY.—Jeeva Dewji, a Marwaree, residing on the De Lisle Road and having his shop on the ground floor of the same house, reported to the police on Friday morning that during his absence from home on the previous night, some person or persons broke into the shop, an entrance having been effected by removing two wooden bars of a window facing the sweeper's gully on the south side of the shop and stole from a large wooden box, the lock of which was wrenched off, gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 742. The police proceeded to the shop, and questioned the complainant, who refused to sign the complaint. From the circumstances under which the burglary is said to have been committed, coupled with the fact that the complainant is in debt to the extent of Rs. 1,500 and upwards, that the whole of the alleged stolen property belonged to persons who had pledged the same with him, and that he could not satisfactorily account for his absence on the night in question, his complaint appears to be doubtful. Police enquiries are in progress.

ALLEGED THEFT ON A P. AND O. LIGHTER.—About half-past 1 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, when the P. and O. Company's lighter No. 10 had nearly discharged the luggage belonging to the passengers by the steam-ship Caledonia, at the Ballard Pier, the tindal reported to the fourth Officer, Mr. Howard, who was on the pier, that a small case was found broken in the hold. Mr. Howard, in company with the gunner, went into the hold and brought the broken case out on the shore, where it was examined and found to contain two Morocco cases, the contents of one of which—a silver Jug and a basin—were missing. The fifth officer was in charge of the lighter from the ship to the Ballard Pier, and he assisted the fourth officer, Mr. Howard, and the gunner in searching the coolies and the lighter. The matter was reported to the water police. The police instituted an inquiry from which it appears that all the case, when lowered into the lighter from the mail steamer were intact, and the ship's officers are quite certain on that point. However, some of the cases when being lowered into the lighter slipped out of the sling and fell into the hold, with the result that some of them were broken, and it is quite possible that the broken case might be one of them. The lighter was thoroughly searched, as also the men on duty at the Mazagon Bunder. All the P. and O. kallasis were also searched on landing.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon:—

I.—Questions asked by Honourable Members:—

. . . .

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

. . . .

III. Bills and orders of the day:—(1) A Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1888—Second Reading. (2) A Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890—First Reading. (3) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—First Reading.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SECOND set of despatches from Sir Bindon Blood, which will be published forthwith, will contain the history of the operations in South Bajour and Nawagai up to the time of the return of the troops into the Swat Valley. It will be interesting to read the official account of the fighting with the Mamunds in the Watelai Valley.

CAPTAIN DALY, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, has had to forego his intention of taking privilege leave home this month. The Department will have its hands full with the political settlement of the North-West frontier for some time to come.

As a result of representations made to the Home Board of the East Indian Railway by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India several concessions in the matter of leave and allowances, for which the guards and brakesmen have long clamoured, are likely to be granted. Certain proposals made by Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Superintendent of the G. I. P., with a view to removing the causes of existing dissatisfaction, have been provisionally adopted by the Home Board, and after a year's trial a careful report on the working of the new rules will be submitted.

WE hear that the axle-box of one of the first class compartments of the evening mail to Peshawar caught fire the other day, owing to the heating of the axle having set fire to the packing of the axle-box. The occupants of the compartment poured water on the foot board and so prevented its catching fire, and at the next stopping station the carriage had to be taken off the train. The point in the above occurrence, however, of interest to the public, is that, although the glass in both compartments was broken, and the handles pulled vehemently, the train did not stop, nor were the guard and driver aware of what had occurred till the train arrived at the station. The pulling of the handle, we understand, brings the vacuum brake into action, and thus brings the train to a stand still. It is, we believe, also possible to bring the vacuum brake into action by disconnecting the tubing of the brake which is attached to the carriages throughout the train, but this would not be an altogether easy feat to perform with the train going at 30 miles an hour, as it would require the hooking up of the tubing, either with a stick or by hand before the two portions could be separated. Doubtless the management of the North-Western Railway are having their house put in order, so that in future, when the handle is pulled there may be a reasonable hope of the train being brought to a standstill.

IT has been found, says the *Lahore* paper, that, should hostilities arise in Chitral, the section of the Mountain Battery stationed at Drosh would most probably form part of a moveable column sent into the field to operate against the enemy, and in the event of an attack on the fort no gunners and trained men would be available to work the fort guns. The Commander-in-Chief accordingly recommended some time ago that twelve selected men of each of the native infantry regiments during their six months' stay in the fort be instructed, in turn, in the actual working of the guns, but not in the higher duties of gun detachments, such as laying, firing fuzes, etc. The Government of India have now sanctioned the proposal.

THE administration of criminal justice in the Central Provinces during 1896 naturally felt the same influences as affected the work of the police, that is to say, there was an increase of persons brought to trial and sentenced for offences against property and a decrease of cases of offences against the person. Of the total number of complaints, brought to the notice of the Magistrates 2,796 were rejected and 161 declared false, the proportion of rejection being still very low as compared with most other provinces—8·7 per cent as against 18·6 in the N.-W. P., 20·2 in Oudh and 28.3 in the Punjab—and the Chief Commissioner thinks there was an insufficient sifting out of frivolous complaints. The percentage of convictions among the cases tried, however, rose from 57.5 to 61·6, higher than it has ever been, but in very many instances those charged with petty thefts of grain or burglary for food had no desire to deny the offence. The work of the Sessions Courts increased considerably, as did the number of convictions, and there is an intention to appoint a fourth additional Sessions Judge. But the bulk of the extra criminal work fell on the Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates, who tried 2,772 cases against 1,648 in the previous year. Whippings were the punishments in vogue for petty offences against property, and the proportion of sentences of imprisonment remained nearly the same, while the amount of fines imposed decreased—probably because the bulk of the offenders were not in a position to pay—and the amount unrealised increased in even greater proportion. The number of appeals to District Magistrates declined, but increased to the Session Courts, and the reversal of nearly 50 per cent of the sentence, although normal for the Central Provinces, is regarded both by the Judicial Commissioners and Sir C. J. Lyall with great and justifiable disfavour. The fact that the additional Sessions Judges who hear these appeals have no power of revision, is another unsatisfactory matter. It is well to see, however, that the law's delay was less marked in the case of witnesses, who were for the most part not detained more than a day.

WE stated some time ago writes the *Pioneer* that a reconnaissance—not a survey—was to be made up the Khyber River in order to ascertain whether it would be possible to lay a railway up that route from Peshawar to Landi Kotal. The project has been held over for the present, for the simple reason that the country beyond Jamrud is in the hands of the Afridis, and no railway reconnaissance could be made unless it was covered by at least a brigade of troops. Moreover until some decision has been arrived at regarding the military and political settlement in the Khyber, or until the Pass has been reopened, our engineers cannot get their orders. As there has been some confusion, of the Khyber River and Kabul River routes, we may note that the latter was surveyed very carefully by Major Macdonald, R E., some years ago; the former has never even been reconnoitred by railway engineers. The Khyber River enters the Jamrud plain to the south of the military road up the Pass, and it is believed that better gradients would be attained along it as far as Ali Masjid than the road itself offers. A reconnaissance alone can prove whether this view is correct and no doubt it will be made when the Khyber is once more under British control.

THERE is an old saying in Northamptonshire, the shire of spires squires, and mires, that nothing sticks closer to a man than the clayey soil of the plough-lands, except the affection of the people. This reputation for tenacious friendship was splendidly upheld by the regiment in the rear-guard action on 9th November, when Lieutenant Macintire, Sergeant Luck and a dozen men lost their lives in protecting two wounded comrades. The particulars of this affair have appeared in a private letter published in the *Pioneer*. General Westmacott spoke of the Northamptons at the close of this day as follows:—"I never could have believed a regiment could have behaved under such circumstances with such pluck and coolness." These words will be echoed with pride throughout the broad valley of the Nene, when spire answers tower, tolling the death-knell of those brave men who died for their Queen and to protect their wounded comrades in the rugged ravines of Tirah.

ON Nov. 12 Herr von Abrahamovics, who as Vice-President occupied the chair during the late stormy debates in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, was elected President by 186 votes out of a total of 318. The debate in the Reichsrath on the proposed impeachment of Ministers brought forth a vigorous speech from Count Badeni. While maintaining his determination to remain in office, he declared that he would endeavour to solve the language question by constitutional means, and to make no final arrangement which should endanger the position of the German population in Bohemia. The debate on the proposed impeachment of Ministers was resumed. The House finally rejected the motion by adopting amendment to pass to the order of the day.

SPEAKING at Dublin, Lord Charles Beresford said Irishmen were not understood properly by Englishmen. But of one thing there was no doubt—the military capabilities of Irishmen. Wellington, Wolseley, Roberts, Kitchener, and Sir George White were names well known in England on account of the military prowess they had displayed. Again, in the famous charge of the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai heights, it was curious to find that among the killed were many Irish names, while the piper who continued playing after he was shot through the legs rejoiced in the Irish name of Findlater. That man was recommended for the Victoria Cross, and it was hoped that he would get it. With regard to the statement that Irishmen were bad agriculturists, he must say that before the Act of 1870 it was impossible for any Irishmen to take any interest in agriculture. It was said that the establishment of a Royal residence in Ireland woul promote better feelings between the people of Ireland and England. He trusted that a Royal residence would be established.

THE King and Queen of Denmark received Madame Sigrid Arnoldson at Bernstorff Castle, near Copenhagen, on Nov. 11, when the Swedish diva sang various pieces. The King of Denmark conferred upon Madame Arnoldson the great golden medal for arts, with the crown and riband of the Danebrog Order. A while ago King Oscar of Norway and Sweden conferred upon Madame Sigrid Arnoldson the great golden medal in diamonds, "Pro Literis et Artibus."

FORMAL leave was on Nov. 15 taken of Lord Esher, late Master of the Rolls, on his retirement from the Bench, after nearly thirty years' service. His lordship said, in reply, that, the Queen having given him an unusual mark of Royal favour, he was as happy as a man could possibly be. He had not resigned because he was no longer able to perform the duties of a judge, but for the reason that he though it right, considering the age he had attained, that he should have a period of rest in order to prepare for the next stage.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *World* writes:—"It is quite true that the Duchess of Teck left no will, and that all the jewels and plate will be sold. She had some very fine jewels, as she inherited those of her aunt the Duchess of Gloucester, and the plate is very fine. She also had some valuable lace. It will be very sad if the White Lodge is dismantled, for it was charmingly arranged, and the Duke of Teck, who has very great taste and knowledge of art, had devoted great care and time to it." The Duke and Duchess of York and their children are still at White Lodge, and will probably remain there for some little time.

LORD LOW, in the Edinburgh Court of Session, on Nov. 16, dismissed the action of Mr. John Fraser, of Lovat Lodge, Harrington-square, London, who asked for a declaration that he was entitled to the barony and lands of Lovat, and to the title of Lord Lovat.

THE Lord Chief Justice and a special jury on Nov. 15 tried an action for slander brought by a Frenchman, named Martin Fortris, against Sir John Hutton, who had said of him that he had persecuted his daughter with unwelcome attentions for two years. The plaintiff stated that he had been much attached to Miss Hutton, and had done every thing he could to prove his regard for her, but he denied having persecuted her. Lady Hutton said there had never been any question of marriage between the plaintiff and her daughter, and that she had discountenanced his addresses. Her daughter had never seen the plaintiff but twice, and then in her company. The jury stopped the case, finding that the plaintiff had persecuted Miss Hutton, and judgment was given for the defendant, Lord Russell remarking that the man's conceit seemed to be at the bottom of the matter, as he did not think his motives were dishonourable.

A MARRIAGE is arranged, and will take place in January next, between Captain S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O., the Hampshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, and Lucy Beatrice, second daughter of the late Sir William Henry Drake, K.C.B., and Lady Drake.

THE *Daily News*' Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Behring Sea Conferences at Washington have been closed, and that the negotiations have entirely failed. Another account, however, says that while no final action is yet to be taken regarding pelagic sealing, it is stated that at the meetings between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies on the one side, and Mr. Foster, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Kasson, and Mr. Gage on the other, an understanding was arrived at whereby it is hoped controversies will later be adjusted. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, conversing with the *Times*' Ottawa correspondent on his recent visit to Washington, said there was no intention whatever of negotiating any reciprocity treaty which would interfere with or affect Canada's existing British preferential tariff.

THE band of the Preobrajenski Regiment, under Lieut. Etter, arrived in Paris on Nov. 12. They were splendidly received at the Northern Railway terminus. The band of the Garde Republicaine did the honours, aided by an interpreter, and under the complacent eye of Baron Fredericks, of the Russian Embassy. The Russian visitors travelled second-class, except in Germany, where the railway authorities made them enter third-class carriages, and kept them waiting twelve hours at Alexandrowno Station on the frontier. The drive in wagonettes through Paris to the Pepiniere barracks was one continued ovation. It was "Vive la Russie!" the whole way. Lieut. Etter called on his batch to cry "Vive la France!" The Preobrajenski band was received at the Elysee on Nov. 14.

A CURIOUS point under the Merchant Shipping Act came on for consideration at Bow-street Police-court on Nov. 18, Captain Hayman, captain of the British steamship Baluchistan, appeared to thirteen summonses charging him with having on as many different dates navigated his vessel between the United Kingdom and Bushire in the Persian Gulf, without serving out to the crew, as soon as he had been at sea ten days, anti-scorbutics in the shape of lemon or lime juice. The hearing was adjourned.

DR. DAVID EDWARDS, of Cemmaes, North Wales, has succeeded in a suit for divorce on the ground that his wife had been guilty of adultery with a person unknown. The respondent had confessed to misconduct with a Welsh member of Parliament, but the evidence showed that the allegation against the hon. member was unfounded.—A decree nisi was granted in a suit instituted by Mr. Minton Goode against his wife, the co-respondent being an accountant named Charles Caroll Baker.

ENGINEERS in India and the Colonies will be interested in the account given by the *Times*' Paris correspondent of the trial trip, on Nov. 12, of the Heilmann Electric Locomotive on the Western Railway of France. The train, which was to cover thirty-seven miles by electric traction, was composed of twelve first and second-class carriages and a luggage van. About 250 persons were in the train, which thus loaded weighed about 150 tons. The train went at the speed of eighteen miles an hour; but the new locomotive will shortly be called upon to draw trains of 200 tons at a speed of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour, and then of 225 tons at a speed of thirty-seven or forty-three miles an hour, with the object finally of reaching a weight of 300 tons with a speed of sixty-two miles an hour. What the experiment on Nov. 12, it seems, unquestionably demonstrated was the ease and regularity of the movement of the train. This is largely accounted for by the fact that the propulsion is not, as in the ordinary locomotive, by means of the alternative movement of two pistons, which induce successive jerks, but by a continuous and uninterrupted rotatory movement. The Heilmann engine draws a closed tender containing a steam engine of the Pilon pattern, which works the dynamos producing electricity. The motive power is transmitted directly to the eight wheels, which are only one meter-five centimetres in diameter. The consumption of coal by the engine thus producing electricity is less than that of the ordinary engine, so that the locomotive can go greater distances with fewer and shorter steps, for replenishing coal and water. It will, of course, light up the carriages by electricity. It is also to be presumed that the electric will supersede the ari brake.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF DECEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·068	Calm	1	73·6	47·2	80	...	..	—0·10
Sirsa	30·051	NE	2	81·3	46·7	72	...	..	—0·05
Delhi	30·031	SE	3	77·2	50·5	65	...	...	—0·07
Agra	30·042	SE	4	83·0	52·4	67	...	...	—0·06
Cawnpore	30·042	Calm	1	78·2	46·0	72	...	..	..
Allahabad	30·040	SSE	1	78·2	47·4	87	...	..	—0·17
Jhansi	30·047	Calm	1	84·0	53·2	48	...	..	—0·12
Jacobabad	30·038	Calm	2	81·9	47·5	85	...	..	—0·18
Karachi	30·017	NNE	5	84·9	57·4	84	...	..	—0·09
Jeypore	30·059	S	2	82·6	51·1	55	...	..	—0·24
Ajmere	30·095	Calm	3	81·4	45·3	71	...	..	—0·21
Deesa	30·004	ESE	5	89·2	52·0	54	...	..	—0·16
Ahmedabad	29·983	ESE	2	88·7	61·8	48	...	..	..
Bhuj	29·994	Calm	5	86·5	60·0	52	...	..	—0·02
Rajkot	29·985	SE	3	87·9	58·0	53	...	..	—0·36
Ghadechi	29·969	NW	4	88·5	58·7	47	...	..	..
Veraval	29·947	NE	6	80·1	62·3	50	...	..	..
Neemuch	30·046	N	5	82·2	49·9	38	...	..	—0·22
Indore	30·068	M	1	82·3	51·1	33	...	..	—0·49
Saugor	30·011	SSE	5	79·3	59·1	37	...	..	—0·45
Jubbulpore	30·085	SSE	1	79·4	43·4	66	...	..	—0·50
Hoshangabad	30·065	NE	3	81·2	49·8	63	...	..	—0·61
Khandwa	30·014	SE	3	86·3	51·1	48	...	..	—0·21
Raipur	30·070	Calm	1	79·2	53·1	60	...	..	—0·52
Nagpur	30·059	Calm	4	84·3	51·7	60	...	..	—0·90
Amraoti	30·059	E	3	84·1	52·9	61	...	0·07	—0·55
Akola	30·052	E	3	85·0	49·1	45	...	..	—0·77
Surat	29·966	Calm	4	91·6	62·0	49	...	..	—0·17
Malegaon	30·027	Calm	4	86·4	52·0	45	...	..	—0·65
Bombay	29·950	E	8	84·0	70·0	78	...	..	—0·66
Poona	30·029	ENE	7	85·5	51·0	41	...	..	—1·35
Ahmednagar	30·042	SW	2	83·2	46·4	63	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·030	NE	2	85·2	53·7	42	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·029	SE	9	85·7	55·1	38	...	...	—1·18
Ratnagiri	29·924	E	4	92·4	65·4	48	...	...	—0·50
Belgaum	29·956	Calm	6	83·2	56·3	44	...	...	—2·11
Goa	29·949	SE	6	86·0	69·4	72	...	..	..
Karwar	29·933	E	2	90·3	66·5	76	...	..	—2·63
Mangalore	29·937	ESE	3	90·3	71·9	61	..	0·01	—3·19
Calicut	29·919	SE	5	88·3	72·5	76	..	2·10	—3·18
Cochin	29·898	NNE	4	91·3	72·7	70	..	1·74	—5·56
Bangalore	30·025	ENE	7	79·2	56·4	86	..	0·47	—3·17
Secunderabad	30·019	Calm	6	83·2	54·2	65	...	...	—1·81
Masulipatam	29·998	N	4	84·8	64·2	71	...	...	—7·44
Bellary	30·012	SE	2	86·7	60·1	53	..	0·15	—2·07
Cuddapah	30·005	SSE	1	86·5	63·4	76	..	1·35	—1·91
Madras	29·986	NW	5	83·0	65·0	83	...	7·49	—7·19
Coimbatore	29·979	E	8	86·4	65·1	78	...	2·98	—0·96
Trichinopoly	29·989	NE	5	87·0	65·9	64	...	2·03	—3·67
Negapatam	29·935	NNE	10	83·9	[illegible]	77	...	2·40	—15·15
Colombo	29·900	NNE	9	90·0	72·0	78	..	11·80	—2·30
Aden	29·955	SE	10	84·3	72·9	87	..	0·12	—0·10

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several places, and the minimum in large excess at Lahore, Saugor and Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri and Surat, and the lowest 43° at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bellary and Madras. There was no rain at any of the reporting stations. A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Deesa, Ajmere, Jubbulpore and Delhi, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. The weather on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency is becoming locally cloudy and conditions are becoming slightly favourable for local showers.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 4.

Saturday:—The barometer has been steady almost everywhere during the past 24 hours and the general conditions of pressure are the same as those reported yesterday. Pressure is high over the Punjab and over the Central parts of the country, low off the Malabar Coast and over the south of the Bay. The barometer remains above normal average over Burma, the Bay and Peninsula and below elsewhere. Strong easterly winds are reported in lower Burma; north-westerly winds along the west Coast of the Bay, easterly winds west of the Peninsula and variable airs and calms elsewhere. Temperature has risen in Gujarat and Central India and fallen in Sind, Western Rajputana and Madras and changed irregularly elsewhere. Mean temperature is lower than usual in Burma, Assam, Bengal and the eastern half of the Peninsula and higher than usual elsewhere. The greatest excess is four degrees at Agra and Sambhar, and the greatest deficit is seven and a half degrees at Moulmein. At Bhamo and Moulmein a few drops of rain has fallen, elsewhere the weather is rainless.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1897.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·903
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		71·0
Dew Point		68·4
Relative humidity of Air		·752
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		70·4
General Directions of wind	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, N.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles	181

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—DEC. 4.

10 p.m. ... 73·9

SUNDAY.—DEC. 5.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	76·4
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	83·3

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th November, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 23rd November, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 23. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 30. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,27,58,319	12	3	1,36,44,315	9	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,12,50,541	3	1	5,01,34,757	8	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,00,511	0	5	1,63,636	6	1
Sundries	24,67,522	1	8	25,42,236	2	8
Rs.	9,47,76,894	1	5	9,44,84,945	11	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	60,62,468	0	0	56,95,714	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	75,31,292	8	0	76,31,292	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,31,94,052	11	1	1,27,31,407	3	4
Accounts of Credit do.	2,01,31,722	7	1	1,98,00,512	4	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,58,98,288	12	10	1,64,13,537	13	8
Balances with other Banks	5,92,000	7	4	5,63,307	2	1
Bullion	3,013	15	0	2,888	15	0
Dead Stock	13,29,120	5	5	13,29,288	5	5
Stamps	9,517	7	3	9,884	7	0
Sundries	11,93,969	3	3	11,92,883	8	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,12,94,235	7	5	1,21,03,418	4	8
Do. at Branches	1,75,39,164	12	9	1,70,10,811	2	6
Rs.	9,47,76,894	1	5	9,44,84,945	11	0

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 30th November, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	7,73,046	Inc.
Do. at Branches	1,12,951	Do.
Other Deposits	11,15,784	Dec.
Post Bills	1,36,875	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,66,754	Dec.
Loans	4,62,685	Do.
Accounts of Credit	3,31,210	Do.
Mercantile Bills	5,15,251	Inc.
Cash Head Office	8,14,183	Do.
Cash at Branches	5,28,353	Dec.

A TOUCHING instance of the Queen's thoughtfulness for her old servants is found in the handsome monument which Her Majesty has erected over the last resting place of the late Mrs. Macdonald, in Crathie Churchyard. The tombstone consists of two massive blocks of red Peterhead granite, on the top of which is carved an interlaced Celtic cross, while the base bears the following inscription in raised polished letters:—"This stone is placed by Queen Victoria, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of Annie Macdonald, daughter of William Mitchell, of Clachanturn, and widow of John Macdonald. She was in the Queen's service for forty-one years, and during thirty-one years was Wardrobe Maid, and the faithful servant and devoted friend to the Queen, by whom her loss is deeply deplored. She was born at Carn na Cuimhne, Jan 3, 1832, and died at Clachanturn, July 4, 1897, beloved and mourned by all who knew her."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain T Kerr, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo and salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,407 tons Captain G Belsito, sailed yesterday, for Hongkong, with a general cargo and A F Franco and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,948 tons, Commander F W Fry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 17th November via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and Dr H Sinclair as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,471 towns, Captain, W Gray arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Moulmein (22nd November) via Colombo, with a cargo of timber and rice and one deck passenger.

THE Hansa Line s s Ehrenfels, 1,668 tons, Captain A Wishmann, arrived in harbour on the 4th December, from Hamburg, 20th October, via Antwerp and Karachi, with a general cargo and Mrs Sabb as a passenger the vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 987 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour on the 4th December from Calcutta (10th November) via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Bowmen and two children, Mr Mahomed Saheb and 12 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Radcliffe, Lieut Keagh, Mrs Barnes, Miss Barnes, Mr Pochajee and family, Mrs Fraser, 13 men 25th Bo Infantry and 2 Police sepoys.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Hoare, Mr F Lauderts, Mr W L Green, Street, Mr W J Mitchell, Lieut W M Hay, Hospital Assistants Lillaram Utamram and C Giddumul, Lieut H S Seed, Mr J P de Souza, and 65 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Ancona, 1,882 tons, Captain, W D Mudie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (13th November) via intermediate ports and Colombo, with her Majesty's China add Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs W W Campbell, Mr and Mrs T A Hallans, Mrs and Miss Budroodin Miss Beans, Rev F F A Soares, Mr R Sharp, Mr G F Lund and 13 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hill	8-12	Muir & Co
C	Hooseinee	994	Hughes	Calcutta		B & P S N Co
C	Muzaffari	1387	McAllister		6-12	B & P S N Co
F	Caledonia	3529	Andrews	Marseilles	24-12	P & O Co
K	Clan Robertson	3104	Roberts	Antwerp	14-12	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sabarmati	524	Fakeer	Bhownagar	4-12	S & Co
Satrunji	547	Budroo	Karachi	4-12	S & Co
Indravati	513	Ahmed	N F		S & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Mangalore	6-12	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Ras Rowa	1852	Scorgie	Havre		W & A G & Co
2	Australia	2297	Tait	Liverpool	8-12	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	9-12	Rubattino Co
4	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	China	4-12	N G Italiana
5	Thames	2321	Dowell	China	8-12	P & O Co
9	Ellora	1494	Gray	Moulmein		M M & Co
15	Florida	2050	Henry	Dunkirk		J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra ... 762 Russell ... Karachi ... 4-12 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Wardba ... 3976 gross tons ... M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Pemba s	Shepherd	Calcutta, Nov 10.
	Ellora s.	Gray	Moulmein, Nov 22.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Dec 2.
	Ehrenfels s.	Wishmann	Hamburg, Oct 20.
5	Merkara s	Fry	Calcutta, Nov 17.
	Ancona s	Mudie	Shanghai, Nov 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Carthage s	London	Aden.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.
5	Letimbro s	Belsito	Hongkong.
	Bhundara s	Kerr	Calcutta, &c.
	Chilka s	Hill	Moulmein, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Caledonia, for Marseilles.
" Kilwa, for Karachi.
" Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.
" Pemba, for Rangoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

India s, 4185, Worcester	Charterhouse s, 1928, Field
Australia s, 2202, Tait	Brindisi s, 2266, Watkins.
Othello s, 3327, Rogers	Hydaspes s, 1912, Lockyer
Clan Robertson s, 3113, Roberts	Letimbro s, 1417, Belsito
Florida s, 2050, Hurry	Ravenna s, 2046, Denny
Ras Rowa s, 1830, Scorgie	Rohilla s, 2216.
D Balduino s, 3044, Canepa	Thames s, 2321, Dowell
Caledonia s, 3529, Andrews	Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Plassey, Prance	H M S Magdala.
H M S Assaye, Rowland.	H M S Lapwing, Carr
H M S Ceylon, Channer.	H M S Sphinx, Baker
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet R N.	Liberal (Port. Gun Boat), Athaide

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th December, 1897.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate station at 6-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 7th instant.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki helmets, buttons and chin strap.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 6th December, 1897.

1. Orderly Officer for the week:—
Lieut. L. Penny; next for duty Lieut. L. J. Robertson.
Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt. D. A. Pinder; next for duty Bombr. B. Robbins.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. J. J. Marsland; next for duty Sergt. W. Zurhorst.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound—Tuesday at 6-45 a.m., and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters—Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
3. There will be class firing at Cooria on Tuesday and Thursday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 6 and 6-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 6th December, 1897.

1. The drill, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company drill and Recruits drill at 6-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 8th instant, and 5-15 p.m., on Friday, the 10th instant, on the ground, in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress—Any.
(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m., to-day, (Monday) the 6th instant, and Thursday, the 9th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), the 7th instant, and Thursday, the 9th instant.
(4) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday, the 10th instant.
(5) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 8th instant.
(6) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 7th instant, and Friday, the 10th instant.
(7) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m., to-day, (Monday) the 6th instant.
2. There will be company drill for F Company to-day (Monday) the 6th instant at 8-45 p.m. at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.
3. Cyclist Section Drill on the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana at 7 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 7th instant. Dress—Any.
4. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and Fil with the Band, will parade on the oval, opposite the High Court at 3-3 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Captain C. E. Palmer will command the Guard.
Dress—Review order Khaki.
5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Coy.:—No. 4293 Vol. H. W. Maher, No. 4294 Vol. H. F. Otts, No. 4295 Vol. G. S. Smyth, No. 4296 Vol. E. Hawkins, No. 4297 Vol. L. Easdon, and No. 4298 Vol. A. T. Torpy.

By order,
G. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, December, 1.)

Capt Henry Major J A Bourdillon, V D, is appointed to act as Commandant, Bihar Light Horse, during the absence, on leave of Lieut-Col Henry Col Sir W B Hudson, V D, K C I E, or until further orders.

Mr W Maxwell, Jt-Magte and Depy Collor, is appointed to actuntil further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head quarters station of the district of Bhagalpur.

Lieut-Col ... Evans-Gordon, Offg Deputy Commer, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr G Stevenson is appointed to act as Depty Commer of Jalpaiguri, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut-Col A Evans Gordon, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Commer of the Burdwan Division.

Mr C A Bell, I C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for four months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of furlough for the periods noted against their names:—Mr H C Williams, I C S, one year; Mr F E Pargiter, I C S, five months.

Mr J Winsor, Offg Magte and Collr, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

Mr E P Chapman, Jt Magte and Depy Collr Saran is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of Shahabad.

Mr W A Marr, Asst Magte and Collr, Dinagepur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Monghyr.

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma —secures a Positive relief in five minutes and effects Permanent cure if Persevered—at MADON SONS & Co, Bombay.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 4. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as. pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm, vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

JUST what one desires to send to friends in EUROPE and UP-COUNTRY. Seven best views of Bombay during last plague as XMAS CARD, each annas 8 only, at SHROFF BROTHERS

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—PHOTOGRAPHS of INDIAN VIEWS and CHARACTERS. Plain and Colored from 8 Annas.—CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, 58, Medows Street.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPANION ORGANS, improved model 1885 by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, and Story and Clark with knee swell, suitable for Churches or Chapels, Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Stylish VICTORIA and HORSE, together or separately. Apply to "N.M.," care of this Office.

WANTED.—A CARDING and a SPINNING MASTER. Apply with Testimonials to RAJAH SHEWBUX BAGLA, Proprietor, Ramdyal Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

XMAS PRESENTS.—We request the public to inspect our large and choice Collection of INDIAN ART WARES, Jewellery and Silver Ware, just suitable for Presentation.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street.

XMAS! Up-country Residents supplied with Fresh Fruits and Pomfrets. Chestnuts 8 as. per lb.; Walnuts, Dates, Currants, Apricots, Sultanas, each 4 as. B. C. TUKINA, at Khara Kua, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nager's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European HOTEL, occupying the highest position. Commanding extensive views. Nearest to Neral Station, Gymkhana, and fashionable resorts.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

NEWLY TO HAND.—For Xmas Season. Neckties of every description. Silk Cummerband Belts from the best house in Paris. Presentation Boxes in Velvet and Satin containing Perfumery and Soap. First Class Scents, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Tooth Powders, Hair Washes and every Toilet Requisites from the best French and American Houses. Specially in requisites for complexion at F. FINKELSTEIN'S Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, 73B, Esplanade Road, Fort.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. Singer Co., Fort, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—85 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

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CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

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Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	5	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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SENIOR MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE MASTER, "ASHBURY," N. DEVON, and at ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, DARJEELING;

Assisted by—

Mr. HAROLD J. SNAPE, (B. A., Christ's College, Cantab): Honours in Historical Tripos,

who will join him direct from England in February, 1898; and by a fuller staff of "Honours" Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge in the following year;

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

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SALE OF WHITE, GREY, AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS, IRON SAFE, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Kara Pragji and another, insolvents, traded as Govun Kara, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Insolvent's shop at Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy's Old Cloth Market, near Bumbkhana, on MONDAY, the 27th day of December, 1897, at 2 p. m., a quantity of piece-goods, &c., consisting of a number of pieces of grey dhoties of all sizes and sorts, grey drill, white and grey long cloths, Turkey red, white, grey, and yellow jacconets, coloured chintz, coloured handkerchiefs, country shirtings, dhoties and chudders, khun cloth, iron safe, empty mehta boxes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th December, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 4.

A DECLINE of 1-8 per cent. made the price of Consols 113¾ in London yesterday. French Rentes advanced ¼ per cent., to 104; and Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher, at 25·22½ fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 117; while Rupee Securities were 3-16 lower, at £61 3-8. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. lower, at 1s. 2 25-32d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 7-8 per cent also. The price of Bar Silver was 3-16d. higher in London, at 27 9-16d. per oz.; and 1-8 cent. in New York, at 59 5-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·85¾ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £70,000 in Silver to Bombay, £50,000 to Calcutta, £27,000 to Hongkong; £45,000 to Shanghai; and of £20,000 in Gold to Bombay and £50,000 to Calcutta.

No change took place to-day in the London financial quotations save a further advance of 1 centime in Paris Exchange on London, at 25 23¾ fcs.; and a decline in Rupee Securities of 1-8 per cent., to £61¼. Bar Silver continued at 27 9-16d. per oz., and was, with demand Exchange on London, also unchanged in New York.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 42 1-2s. per 416lbs. November-December shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed 37 1-2s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal; Brown Rapeseed, 39½s. per 416lbs., December-January shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal; market quiet; Linseed, 34 5-8s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal, tone of the market easier. No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted to-day at 36 1-2s. per 492lbs., c.i.f., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and White Delhi at 35 1-8s. per 492lbs., c.i.f., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet at closing last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot prices were unchanged all round, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 11-64d. per lb., for December delivery, and 3 3-16d. for April-May. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

To-day the Cotton Market closed steady in Liverpool, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was steady. The sales for the day were 7,000 bales inclusive of 100 bales Surats, and the Imports 33,000 bales. The total sales for the week ending yesterday were 63,000 bales, being 2,000 bales more than in the previous week; the amount forwarded to consumers was 65,000 bales, or 16,000 bales less. The Imports fell off by 45,000 bales, at 100,000 bales; and the total stock increased by 30,000 bales, standing yesterday at 593,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; March and June Futures were both 8 points higher, at 5·82 and 5·97 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 52,000 bales.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent to-day, to 5 1-8 cents per lb.; March Futures are 2 points lower, at 5·80 cents, and June have declined to the same extent, at 5·95 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 66,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 5,470,000 bales, compared with 4,970,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

In our local Cotton market a small business has passed to-day, with prices generally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. Exporters have bought 650 bales, and the mills 400 bales. The market closes firm in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,696	bales.
Wheat	2,249	cwts.
Linseed	8,272	"
Rapeseed	1,768	"
Gingellyseed	16,995	"
Castorseed	1,102	"
Rice	3,076	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened irregularly at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar were buyers, and the market receded 1-32d. all round. A moderate amount of business was done in Bank Wire, but Merchants' Bills were very scarce, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·59	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady in tone to-day at 99 5-16 for Money, and 99 3-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents; with Threes quoted nominally at 92.

SHARES are quiet—Sholapore Mills are Rs. 15 lower and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 higher; Surat City Press are Rs. 10 lower, Mofussil Rs. 2½; Queen Mills Rs. 10, and Mazagon Rs. 1½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	113 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	63,000	bales.
" " Surats	200	"
" Imports of cotton	100,000	"
" " Surats	Nil	
" Stock of cotton	293,000	"
" " Surats	7,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, DEC. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, DEC. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 5.

French mail steamer Oceanien, from China, arrived.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—42 bales wool, Mahomedally Fackerbhoy and Co; 116 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 53 bales wool, M Lalljee; 145 bales wool, M Jaitha; 202 bales wool, L Bhicumchand; 75 bales wool, R Nanjee; 293 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 415 cwt coir yarns, L Manackchand; 1,943 cwt linseed cake, Glade and Co; 45 bales wool, 187 bales goat hair, Noor Mahomed Joosub, 325 cwt coir yarns, Gill and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—82 cwt olibanums, K Sburriff and Co; 12 bales hides and 18 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales skins, Vallymahomed and Co; 16 bales hides, and 3 bales skins, H A Nathoo; 3,700 lbs tea, King King and Co; 48 cwt condiments, Treacher and Co; 2,100 lbs bristle, Latham and Co; 20½ cwt rampatree, Muncherjee Framjee; 11 cwt peacockfeathers, and 15 cwt fishmaws, M Fackerbhoy and Co; 460 cwt olibanums, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 250 cwt gum, M Jaffer; 16 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 6 bales hides, and 6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 700 lbs tea, William M Bell; 90 cwt deer horns, B Esmail.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Florida s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3,999 cwt poppy seed, 3,899 cwt linseed, and 3,750 cwt gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Robertson s—2,000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ras Rowa s—3,010 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomarsey.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 45 bales twist and 4 cwt hingda, P F Talati.

Thames s—144 cases opium, P and O Company.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by

The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE

Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,

Will shortly appear in the Columns of the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUBASH—December 4, at her residence, at Chowpatty, Bombay, Bai Aimai, wife of Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLARK-KENNEDY—FINKE—December 4, at All Saints' Church, Bombay, A. W. Clark-Kennedy, Royal Artillery, elder son of Col. A. Clark-Kennedy, I.S.C., of Camus, co Tyrone, to Hilda, 3rd surviving daughter of the late W. Finke, Esq., of Regent's Park, and Mrs. Finke, of Reigate.

DEATHS.

ELPHINSTONE—December 1, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Booth-Vivian Elphinstone.

ROBINSON—November 28, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Frank Thomas Robinson, Inspector, Bombay City Police Force, aged 33 years, 10 months, and 25 days. Deeply regretted. (English papers please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM.

To the beloved memory of MANOCKJI CURSETJI, late Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, who departed this life on 6th December, 1887.

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1897.

WE published on Saturday a special report of the proceedings before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Tilak case. The appellant was represented by four counsel, their leader being Mr. Asquith, Q.C., who had the advantage of counting Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, of the Calcutta bar, amongst his juniors. The ex-Home Secretary, however, carried the whole burden on his shoulders. He laid the case for leave to appeal before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Davey, Lord Hobhouse, and Sir Richard Couch, in great detail. At the outset, the much discussed Section 124A was placed before the court, with the singular explanation which has been held by some legists to explain away the section altogether. Indeed, it has been urged with some plausibility that Sir James Stephen, who proposed the insertion of the Section and the Explanation in the Code, was himself of opinion that the one cancelled the other. At all events, in his speech in Council that legal luminary stated that it was not the intention of the Government to check in the least degree "any criticism of their measures, however severe and hostile, nay however disingenuous, unfair, and ill-informed it might be," words which certainly promise a wide latitude to hostile and unscrupulous writers and speakers. If those words were incorporated in the explanation, they would certainly, to use the language of the laboratory, have sterilized the inhibitory provisions of the Section. Both in the *Bungobasi* and in the Tilak case, counsel for the defence, when addressing the jury, virtually assumed that the words did stand part of the law as prescribed in the Penal Code. Mr. Justice Strachey, indeed, demurred wholly to that view of the matter, and refused to allow Mr. Pugh to place them before the jury, excepting as part of his speech for the defence. We may observe in passing that it is inconceivable that the Government or any one speaking on its behalf could set a premium on truculence by informing all and sundry that their measures may be misrepresented in the most hostile spirit, without any regard to the facts, without incurring any penalty other than moral condemnation. Yet it appears that such is the law. Mr. Justice Strachey expressly laid it down that a man may with entire impunity express the strongest condemnation of measures of the Government—"The Income Tax Act, the Epidemic Diseases Act or any military expedition, or the suppression of plague or famine, or the administration of justice,"—and he may do so "severely and even unreasonably, perversely and unfairly." It is well to bear this in mind when writers in the Native press are saying that if Mr. Justice Strachey's interpretation of the law be upheld, the freedom of the press in India is destroyed for ever.

As a matter of fact, the wildest licence is still the privilege of the Press of this country, although the Bombay High Court has approved and ratified that learned Judge's view of the law, and Her Majesty's Privy Council, having taken the whole of the summing up into consideration, find that there is nothing in it that requires to be altered or corrected. From the point of view of the irreconcilable section of the vernacular Press, the Judge's summing up ought to have been received in a jubilant spirit, for it must be satisfactory to them to know that they may attack and misrepresent perversely and unfairly every act of the Government, and yet go scatheless, provided the further step be not taken of holding the Government itself up to the hatred and contempt of the public. It was no doubt with desperate hope of securing immunity for writings in which every evil and misfortune, famine, plague or earthquake is attributed to Government that it was resolved to appeal to the Privy Council to quash the conviction of Mr. Tilak. It was a great shock to people who paid too much attention to what Sir James Stephen said in his famous speech to find that the exciting of disaffection or attempting to excite it is a punishable offence. The belief that the provision purposely inserted in the Code, from which it had been accidentally omitted, was inoperative, was widely disseminated. It has been usual to cite the *Bungobasi* case in justification of the view that the section with its qualification was unworkable. The legal advisers of Government were for years understood to share that impression. But when the proceedings in that case are studied with a little attention, it is difficult to see how there can be any doubt as to whether the offence known in English law as sedition is punishable under the Penal Code. Mr. Asquith complains that "disaffection" has no technical meaning whatever, while sedition is an offence clearly defined in English law. Sir Comer Petheram was very clear as to the meaning of the word in the Section, and his interpretation has been upheld by the Bombay High Court and by the Privy Council. The defendants in the *Bungobasi* case only escaped conviction through the extra-judicial action of Chief Justice Petheram in requiring unanimity in the jury when the law did not. The publishers of that paper were charged with having held the Government up to public execration, as the destroyers and the persecutors of the people actuated with the settled design to destroy the Hindu religion, and the cause of famine and other calamities. It was alleged that the feelings of disaffection and disloyalty thus excited found vent in riots in Calcutta, Benares, and other places. There was no question of discussing the Age of Consent Bill in all this, though that measure had given rise to a great deal of agitation, and was no doubt the exciting cause of the disloyal writing in the paper. The prosecution urged that the references to famines and high prices of food, and the assertion that the religion of the Hindu people was endangered was calculated to make people disaffected to Government.

The defence raised the technical objection that the only person liable was the writer of the incriminated articles and that the mere publishing was not an offence. The Chief Justice overruled that objection, and the defence then contended that to make publication an offence there must be an intention to resist by force, or to incite people to do so. To support this view, Sir James Stephen's speech and some minutes of Lord Hobhouse—one of the four judicial officers who heard the application in the Tilak case—were cited. Sir Comer Petheram, in charging the jury, dissented wholly from that contention. He laid it down that disaffection means the contrary of affection, dislike or hatred, while disapprobation is simply disapproval. If words are calculated to create a disposition not to obey the Government or to subvert or resist its authority, they come under the Section. His Lordship told the jury that the intention constitutes the crime, and that the evidence of the intent is to be gathered from the articles taken as a whole and not from particular words or phrases. On this summing up, eight of the jury were for conviction and one for acquittal of the prisoners. The Chief Justice, who presumably agreed with the verdict of the majority, said that he considered the verdict should be unanimous, thus making the validity of the verdict depend on a condition not recognised by law. The Court ordered a second trial. The accused tendered an apology, promising to abstain from such writing in future, and the Bengal Government accepted it, being satisfied with the declaration of the law governing the offence of exciting disaffection. No case under the section came before any of the Courts in India until the prosecution of the editor and publisher of the *Pratoda* in the Sessions Court at Sattara. The Judge, Mr. Aston, convicted both the accused, and the High Court upheld the conviction, while mitigating the severity of the sentences. In the Tilak case, which was heard subsequently, the counsel for the defence, Mr. Pugh, again raised the question of the true interpretation of the law. Mr. Justice Strachey adopted Sir Comer Petheram's definition of the word disaffection, and in doing so somewhat unguardedly said that the word means "the absence of affection," but added immediately that it means "enmity, dislike, hostility, contempt, disloyalty." Fastening upon these three words, Mr. Pugh, and after him, apparently, Mr. Asquith, argued that the learned judge had put a construction upon the words of the Section which they did not bear, and in doing so had misdirected the jury, thereby causing the wrongful conviction of the accused who would otherwise have been acquitted. This endeavour to gather the meaning of the summing up from particular words and phrases instead of from the charge as a whole, has not been successful. The High Court held that there was no misdirection of the jury and no failure of justice, and therefore refused to grant permission to appeal to the Privy Council. The Privy Council, when applied to direct, declined to hear the appeal for substantially the same reasons expressed in fewer words.

AN example of the slowness with which the wheels of the legislative machinery are sometimes put in motion in this country is afforded by the publication of the Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, which is to be considered during the present season. Lord Sandhurst has been Governor of Bombay for nearly three years, but long before he took over charge this measure had been drafted and finally approved by the administration of Lord Harris. The lapse of time that has intervened has been occupied in obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to the introduction of the Bill, and in waiting for a favourable opportunity to give effect to that sanction. The delay of three years can be regarded with the greater composure since the Bill does not propose any organic change in the constitution or powers of a Trust which, to quote the words of a familiar Government letter, "has most deservedly earned cordial approbation, both official and public." The purpose of the Bill is simply to remedy defects of a comparatively minor kind which experience has shown to exist in the Act passed nearly twenty years ago. The Bill is singular and exceptional in this respect, that, although a Government measure, it is not in charge of a member of the Executive of Council, but of Mr. Hughes. In view of the ripe experience and practical knowledge of the Chairman of the Trust, the innovation will be an advantage to the Council. The first amendment is designed to remove the inconvenience that is sometimes occasioned by the limitation of the time for which a temporary vacancy on the Board can be filled up to a minimum period of three months. Even that is too long a period for the Board to be deprived of the special technical knowledge of some of the members, unless the temporary vacancy can be filled up by someone possessing like qualifications. The section of the Act dealing with disabilities for the office of trustee has been found too stringent, especially in regard to persons holding contracts with the Trust. The principle of exclusion from the board of public corporations of persons having pecuniary interests in contracts made by it is a sound one. But it may be carried too far, especially in the case of a body like the Trust, which at one time or another enters into arrangements partaking of the nature of a contract with well nigh every commercial and shipping firm. If the provisions of the law as it stands were strictly applied, "the result would be," says the statement of Objects and Reasons, "the practical exclusion from service on the Board of the members of any firm which might use, under some form of contract (such as a lease), the accommodation afforded by the Trust. The Board are further restrained from purchasing from a firm, one of whose members is a trustee at the time, any machinery or other article urgently needed by the Trust, which that firm alone may have to dispose of." It is a recognised rule to allot most of the seats on the Board to representatives of commerce, and in order that the best men may be chosen, it is eminently desirable that these excessive restrictions should be abrogated. However, it would be unwise to go to the other extreme, and hence the framers of the Bill have been well advised in adopting the more qualified, but at the same time effective provisions as to the disability of persons holding "office or place of profit" under the Board, which are embodied in the Municipal Act. The limitations to the operation of the clause now inserted are of such a nature that while leaving open the door for members of shipping and commercial firms, having transactions with the Trust in an ordinary and general way, will disqualify for the office of Trustee any person directly interested in the building, labour, and other contracts of the Trust.

The disqualification for further membership of a Trustee absent from six consecutive meetings without leave, is to be rendered inapplicable to special meetings. Such meetings are often held, and the attendance at them is not remunerated by fees, if an ordinary meeting has taken place in the same week. It is proposed in the Bill to remove this limitation, and also to provide for the payment of Rs. 15 to Trustees attending special committee meetings called by the Chairman, for which at present no fee is payable. As Mr. Hughes remarks, "it is unreasonable to expect trustees, who are all business men or officials with heavy demands on their time, to attend without remuneration of any kind special meetings which may from time to time be urgently required." Several sections of the Act are to be amended so as to enable the Board to give pensions, gratuities, or compassionate allowances to such officers and servants engaged by the Board or in the pilot services as may be injured, or to the surviving relatives of such as may be killed, in the execution of their duty. The new section which brings the Act into line with the Municipal Act as to the drainage and lighting of streets being a precedent condition of the Corporation taking them over does not require comment. The same remark applies to the section which enables the Trustees to frame a scale of charges for the use of the Merewether Dry Dock, and for supplying water to the shipping in the port, for extinguishing fires, and for assistance to vessels outside the limits of the port. All of these services have been undertaken by the Trustees for the benefit of the port since the passing of the Act, and it is quite reasonable that statutory power to levy fees in regard to them should be given to the Board. At present the only way in which rates, charges, and penalties can be forcibly recovered by the Board is the detention and sale of goods. It often happens, however, that goods detained prove unsaleable, and in some cases are a nuisance and injurious to health. It is, therefore, proposed to give the Board the alternative remedy of a civil action, thereby meeting the case of persons who, finding it would be unprofitable to take delivery of damaged goods, refuse to pay the Port Trust fees in regard to them. The only other amendment of a non-technical character is the one which will give the Trustees clearer authority than they have had before to recover compensation for any damage or mischief done to its property by any vessel with a pilot on board, when such damage or mischief is not attributable to any fault of the pilot. It will be seen that the Bill, although in some respects important, is a non-contentious one, and now that it has at least been placed on the legislative anvil, there is no reason why it should not pass through all its stages during the Bombay season. No doubt similar provisions to those in this measure affecting the eligibility of Trustees will be inserted in the Bill for the constitution of a Trust to effect the sanitary regeneration of Bombay.

IT is officially notified that the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

SEVERAL slight alterations are notified in the programme of the official tour of the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces, Bombay.

A BRIGADE PARADE of the Bombay Volunteer Corps was held on the Esplanade, on Saturday afternoon, when the Artillery, the Light Horse, and the Rifles met together. The parade gave a chance to the local volunteers of different regiments to parade together at one place, and the results were satisfactory.

THE *Pioneer* hears that there has been a great deal of grumbling among the medical officers with the Tirah Expeditionary Force in regard to the quality of many of the stores served out. The tinned milk and articles like arrowroot, upon which so much dependence has to be placed for the treatment of patients suffering from the fever or dysentery so prevalent among the troops, have often been so bad as to be unfit for consumption. The result is that many, who might otherwise have recovered in a day or two, have had to be invalided back. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? It is said that many of the stores had been in the godowns of Peshawar and Pindi for several years back; but surely the Commissariat Department must know that tinned milk which has been kept through two or three hot weathers in India is unsafe. On the other hand, if the stores were newly bought, how comes it that they were so often bad?

FEES for patents have been very considerably increased by the Transvaal Volksraad.

DINIZULU, son of Cetewayo, and the other exiled Zulu chiefs are to be allowed to return to their own country.

THE Berlin Court of Second Instance of the Disciplinary in Chamber for Colonial Officials has reversed the finding of the Court of First Instance of the Chamber in regard to the case of Dr. Peters. The Court found that Dr. Peters was guilty of various breaches of duty, and sentences him to dismissal from the Colonial service without pension, and to pay the costs of the trial.

ACCORDING to Signor Palmieri, the director of the Observatory, the recent Vesuvius eruption was the most violent observed for over three years, and he expresses the opinion that it will prove to be the volcano's dying effort.

HOSTILITIES have been renewed in Cuba, where Marshal Blanco is pressing forward his military measures with great activity. The Spanish troops succeeded in taking two manufactories of arms, with a large quantity of material of war. On the other hand, the insurgents blew up a train laden with soldiers by dynamite, and a considerable loss of life was the result. In the province of Pinar del Rio, an engagement between the hostile forces resulted in a loss of forty-one men to the insurgents and of thirty-one to the Spaniards, besides forty-two wounded.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MONUMENT TO THE NORTHAMPTONS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Right Hon. C. R. Spencer, who presided at a meeting held at Northampton, yesterday, said it had been decided to establish a memorial fund to erect a monument in Northampton in honour of the County Regiment, who, he said, had worthily sustained their reputation so gallantly on the Indian frontier.

ILLNESS OF RANJITSINHJI.

Prince Ranjitsinhji is seriously ill at Sydney with quinsy.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

Although Prague is quiet, there are outbreaks in other towns in Bohemia, sometimes by Germans and sometimes by Czechs according to the preponderance of their nationality.

The political situation in Vienna is little improved, and it is believed that something approaching absolute government is impending.

SIGNING OF THE GREECO-TURKISH TREATY.

The Treaty of Peace between Turkey and Greece was signed at Constantinople to-day.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent states that five Russian military instructors have arrived in China, and that seven Russians have been appointed Customs officers at Chinese ports.

GERMAN FORCES FOR CHINA.

The German cruisers going to China will take fourteen hundred extra marines for Kiaochau and also field artillery and a number of machine guns.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

At the instance of President Faure, M. Meline has decided not to reconstruct the Cabinet.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

It has been decided to court-martial Count Esterhazy, if on the preliminary enquiry a *prima facie* case is found.

It is not known precisely on what grounds this decision has been taken, but it in no way applies to the re-opening of the Dreyfus case which the military authorities regard entirely as distinct.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Conference of masters and engineers has been practically fruitless, and been adjourned until the 14th instant.

The masters are unyielding on the question of hours, and adhere to their original programme regarding freedom of management.

LORD REAY AND EDUCATION.

Lord Reay has been elected President of the London School Board.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

PARIS, Dec. 5.

An interpellation regarding the Dreyfus affair took place in the Chamber of Deputies, last night, when the Minister for War declared : "On my soul and conscience I regard the sentence on Captain Dreyfus as just, and that he was guilty."

The Chamber then by an overwhelming majority passed a Resolution, approving the statement of the Minister of War and condemning the attempts made to impugn the sentence of the court martial.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo arrive at Brindisi, yesterday.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

In the outbreak of the plague in Khan Kana village there have been 14 deaths and 54 cases. In the villages of Khalkar Kalan and Chhander Khard the disease is still being kept well in hand. At Khatkar Kalan there were no fresh cases from 7th to 16th November. There was one fresh case on the 17th. There have been none since, and no deaths at Jhander Khard. The casualties are gradually declining. There is a close cordon round all three villages.

SIALKOTE WATER-SUPPLY.

The project for the supply of drinking water for the City and Cantonment of Sialkot from wells which it was proposed to sink at Chooichak, four miles from the city, has been temporarily shelved owing to the impurities detected in the water. A tube well is to be sunk at a greater depth with a view to further tests before deciding whether the scheme should be finally abandoned. The scheme is estimated to cost close on thirteen lakhs.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Dec. 4.

From to-day Government has given the city as well as the cantonment in charge of the military plague management. The city is divided into two parts—northern and southern. Early this morning, the northern part was surrounded by native troops, and European soldiers went in and searched houses without any assistance of volunteers. The work is carried out without any disturbance or dissatisfaction. In the cantonment one street was completely vacated, the inhabitants being taken to the health camp. After cleaning the houses, they will be brought back again. During search in the city no one was allowed to go in or out.

There were 53 cases and 31 deaths recorded to-day, of which 7 occurred in the city. The total mortality was 38. In the cantonment 9 cases 6 deaths, total mortality 8 ; in suburban 3 cases and 1 death ; in the district 17 cases and 12 deaths. 38 were admitted in the General Hospital, and 20 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital, 8 admitted, 2 cured, and 2 died ; in the Hindu Hospital, 6 admitted and 5 died. On Monday the suburban limits will be searched by the soldiers.

Dec. 5.

There were 53 cases and 51 deaths recorded to-day, of which 23 died in the city, the total mortality being 51 ; and in the cantonment there were 14 cases and 5 deaths. In the General Plague Hospital 35 were admitted 32 discharged cured, and 25 died ; in the Mahomedan Hospital 7 were admitted, and 2 died ; and in the Hindu 7 were admitted and 5 died.

The Chairman of the Plague Committee has issued a notice that the system of privileged segregation is abolished.

ANOTHER CASE OF PERSONATING PLAGUE INSPECTORS.

Another personation case has occurred, this time in Poona. Mahadu Bagajee, police head-constable, and Maruti Anant Gaicwad, ex-clerk in the General Plague Hospital, went to the house of a pensioned police naik, named Maruti, and said to him that they were employed on plague duty, and were going to take him and the occupants to the Segregation Camp as a plague case had occurred. The man protested, and said there had been no plague case. The two accused, however, persisted, and began to use force.

A police constable who was near attempted to intervene, and was seriously assaulted.

The case will come off on Tuesday before the City Magistrate.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

A SKIRMISH NEAR GANDAO.

THE END OF UTMAN-KHEL OPPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Three hundred Akka Khels near Gandao fired on a covering party of Field Engineers, on Friday morning, dangerously wounding an havildar of the 9th Gurkhas. Firing continued on both sides all morning.

The Laman section of the Utman Khels have now paid up the balance of their fine, and taken an oath on the Koran that their tribesmen have neither breech-loading nor muzzle-loading rifles left within their limits.

ACTION AT THALI.

STORMED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

SIR PERTAB SINGH WOUNDED.

Colonel Hill proceeded on Thursday to complete the punishment of the Khani Khel villages. His force consisted of a wing, Queen's, wing, 3rd Sikhs, Kohat Mountain Battery, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, 200, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, also Gurkha scouts. The work was done most successfully in the face of strong opposition. The heights overlooking Thali on the west were stormed at the point of the bayonet by the Gurkha scouts led by Captain Lucas. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded, thirty bodies being left upon the spot when they retreated. A rifle of the Kapurthala Infantry, probably belonging to the picquet overwhelmed not long since near Karmana Darra, was recovered. Our casualties were one officer slightly wounded, Raja Vansittart, 5th Gurkhas. Ranks : killed two men, 5th Gurkhas, and wounded two men, 3rd Sikhs. The force arrived at camp at 5 in the afternoon. General Gaselee's force was also out destroying the defences of the Gar Massuzai villages unopposed. Colonel Hill was to return to Sadda on Friday.

It now appears that Maharaja Pertab Singh was slightly wounded in the hand by a stray bullet, on Monday last, when General Lockhart's Camp at Dargai was fired into. The occurrence is only now reported, however, as the Maharaja with pluck worthy of his race and soldierly instincts had the wound quietly bound up and continued on duty without mentioning it to anyone.

THE KURRUM FORCE.

COLONEL REID'S MOVEMENTS.

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

On Sunday night a body of Pathans attacked the Sapper line guard at Peshawar, killing one sepoy and wounding another. The guard were, however, able to drive the raiders off. They are said to have left twenty rounds of used ammunition behind them. One of their number was wounded in the fray, but they carried him off with them. It is reported that a British private was also wounded. Colonel Reid's force having reconnoitered in Yardiali and Armolu passes, and having obtained the complete compliance of all terms imposed on them from the Agrah and Bartotai Jirgahs, returned on the 1st to Kot.

The Khanawari section will be dealt with at once, as up to yesterday they had not complied with the terms. The passes from Agrah into the Swat Valley were found to be mere footpaths. The evacuation and clearing of what is known as the crater on Malakand is progressing satisfactorily. The camp and defences have been now fixed on the Kotal. Orders for the redistribution of the force on the return of Colonel Reid's Column are out.

TRIBAL ATTACK AT THABHI.

A BRITISH OFFICER KILLED.

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

News from Abazai states that the jirgahs of the Laman section of Utman Khels have surrendered the following:—Rs. 1,931, rifles nil, muskets 41, other firearms 232, swords 264, leaving Rs. 69, guns 27, and swords 36 yet to be given up. For these hostages have been taken. Colonel Reid with 800 rifles and two guns visited the Kanawari villages on Thursday. It appears that the Malik of one village had absconded. However, the surrender of guns was completed.

The General Officer Commanding inspected the works in progress at Malakhand yesterday. These are only "ad interim" works pending final orders from Government for the permanent disposition of the Malakhand Brigade. The Kuram moveable Column came into camp yesterday from Lwarimela. They brought all the sick and wounded of the Second Brigade back on the 1st December. The column with the Kohat Mountain Battery and 2-4th Gurkhas under Colonel Hill marched to Thabai, the chief village of Kani Khel Chamkannis and destroyed the villages en route. This force was divided into two columns under Colonels Money and Gordon and advanced upon Thabi from opposite directions. The retirement commenced at 1-30 p.m., the 1-5th Gurkhas and 6th Bengal Cavalry forming the rear-guard. The enemy at once appeared and commenced firing from behind with excellent cover. The force returned to Lwarimela at 7-30 p.m. Our casualties were : Lieutenant Battye, 6th Bengal Cavalry, killed ; Lieutenant Villiers Stuart, 1-5th Gurkhas, severely wounded ; 7 men killed, and 16 wounded. The enemy's losses are not known.

THE END OF THE UTMAN-KHEL EXPEDITION.

The 16th Bengal Infantry will now march on to Dargai. Colonel Reid's Force, to-day, marches back to Garhi Utman Khel, and the Utman Khel Expedition is at an end.

RE-PEOPLING VILLAGES.

THE KANWARI JIRGAH.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

A *Pioneer* telegram from Bagh (3rd December) says :—There has been no firing into camp. Malikdin Khels handed in Rs. 1,700 this morning. It is hoped that the Kuki Khels will also submit. The 2nd Brigade arrived at Mamuzai bazaar. Post and telegraph offices close to-day. The weather looked very threatening for snow or rain yesterday, but the sky is quite clear to-day. The headquarters, staff heavy baggage goes to-morrow.

A Datta Khel telegram of 3rd December says :—The tribunal that is sitting for the trial of people implicated in the attack at Maizar consists of Major-General Bird as President, and Brigadier-Egerton with Lieutenant-Colonel O. A. H. Pallock, 1st Sikhs, and Mr. Younghusband, Chief Political Officer, as witnesses. It commenced its sittings the day before yesterday, and sits daily for nearly six hours. The investigation seems likely to be rather protracted, and the Column composed of three Companies of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and 50 sabres of 1st Punjab Cavalry, two guns of No. 3 Mountain Battery and two companies of the 1st Punjab Infantry are out from Datta Khel for a week's tour round Sheranni, and the Maizar people have re-occupied the villages and are busy repairing the destruction wrought. The fines which were due at the end of first period assigned by General Bird have been paid up partly in arms and partly in money, with the exception of a few arms which are still due from the Kazharad Section of the Madda Khels. The 25th Punjab Infantry march to Edwardesabad on the 4th inst.

A Dargai telegram of 3rd December, says :—As the Kanawri jirgah which had been granted leave to meet Colonel Reid on arrival had not come in and had not sent in arms required of them, it was decided to go and visit their villages to enforce submission this morning. The villages lie high up in the hills to the west of the camp about 3,000 feet above us. The road was very bad and very steep and the progress slow. About half-way up the representatives of the villages were met hurrying down to Colonel Reid with all that was required of them, in the way of weapons, but as they had neglected to attend at the time ordered, the force continued its march on the villages and arms were accepted there. One of the principal Maliks, however, having refused to appear or tender submission, the fortifications of his dwelling were destroyed. A survey was made of heights overlooking Panjkora river and the force then returned to camp, arriving at 4-30 p.m., having been out 11 hours.

THE BAJAUR AND MOHMAND DESPATCHES.

A LONG LIST OF OFFICERS MENTIONED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The Bajaur and Mohmand despatches are now published with the usual reviews by the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, who agree in approving the general conduct of the operations under Sir Bindon Blood and in appreciation of the gallantry and discipline displayed by all ranks. The following is taken from the covering letter addressed by the Adjutant-General to the Government of India :—

"The Commander-in-Chief considers that Brigadier-General Jeffrey's disposition of the troops under his command, on the 16th September, showed that that officer had greatly underestimated the fighting power of the Mamunds as regards both numbers and strength of position. His Excellency has, however, much pleasure in endorsing Major-General Sir Bindon Blood's commendation of the subsequent operations of this brigade. Sir George White desires me to express his approval of the general conduct of the operation carried out under Sir Bindon Blood's directions and of the resource and appreciation of the situation he evinced when confronted with unexpected difficulties. He also concurs in the terms in which Major-General Sir Bindon Blood speaks of the services rendered by Brigadier-Generals W. H. Meiklejohn and Wodehouse, the latter of whom was severely wounded in the night attack on the 3rd Brigade on 20th September. The gallantry and discipline of the troops were, in Sir George White's opinion, conspicious throughout the operations, especially so in the night attacks made by the enemy on the 14th, 16th, and 20th September, as well as during the trying incidents of the 16th September, and in the attack on the villages of Agrah and Gat on the 30th September. The valuable reconnaissances made by the 11th Bengal Lancers under Major Beatson when establishing connection with Major-General Elles' force, and the skilful handling of the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams on the 30th September, appear to the Commander-in-Chief to be specially worthy of Commendation.

His Excellency has much pleasure in endorsing the favourable terms in which Sir Bindon Blood has mentioned Colonel Reid, who was responsible for a great portion of the line of communications and for the efficient supply of troops at the front as well as in commending to the favourable notice of Government the Staff, departmental and regimental officers named in the despatch. The advance made in the knowledge of their special duties evinced by the transport officers during the operations now reported on, and attention paid to, care and treatment of transport animals are, in Sir George White's opinion, most satisfactory and creditable. In conclusion the Commander-in-Chief desires to bring to the notice of Government the services rendered by Major-General Morton, Adjutant-General in India, and Major-General Badcock, Quartermaster-General in India, in the performance of the onerous duties which devolved upon them in connection with these operations."

The principal names mentioned by General Blood are those of Surgeon-Captain Hugo, accidentally omitted from the Chakdara despatch, also Lieutenant-Colonel Ommanney and Majors Campbell and Wharry, Captain Thackwell, Veterinary-Captain Mann, Colonel Reid, Surgeon-Colonel Carmichael, Lieutenant Robertson, Mr. C. Pitman, Major Burney, Colonel Masters, Captains Stanton and Norie, Lieutenant-Colonel Aitken, Colonel Broadbent, and Captains Banbury, Cookson, Robertson, and Edwards, Rennend, Klogh, Lieutenant Robertson, Captains Dunsterville and Dick, and Lord Fincastle, Brigadier-Generals, Meiklejohn Jeffreys, and Wodehouse, Major Deane, and Mr. W. Davis.

A further report will be submitted hereafter on the subject of the services rendered by various officers. Meanwhile, General Blood's report states in regard to the action of the 16th September:—The behaviour of the troops throughout this trying day was very good. The steadiness and discipline shown by the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ommanney, were admirable, while Brigadier-General Jeffreys has especially commended the gallantry with which the Guides Infantry, under Major Campbell, brought off Captain Ryder's detachment of the 35th Sikhs, carrying the wounded on their backs, under heavy fire. He has further strongly endorsed Major Campbell's favourable mention of the courage and judgment shewn by Captain Hodson and Lieutenant Codrington, of the Guides, who commanded companies of the battalion which were chiefly in contact with the enemy.

Brigadier-General Jeffreys has also described in very favourable terms the gallant and valuable work done on this day by Captain Cole and his squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers. He has commended the conduct of Captain Ryder and Lieutenant Gunning, 35th Sikhs, who were both wounded, and of Jemadar Narayan Singh, Havildar Ram Singh, and sepoy Karram Singh, of the same regiment. He has also brought to notice the gallant act of Captain Birch, commanding No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, and his trumpeter Jiwan, in rescuing a wounded sepoy of the 35th Sikhs, as well as the distinguished gallantry of Jemadars Nawab and Ishar Singh and several non-commissioned officers and men of the same battery, in regard to which I have made separate communications to you.

Brigadier-General Jeffreys further refers in the strongest terms of commendation to the gallant conduct of Lieutenants Watson and Colvin, R.E., and of a handful of men of the Buffs, and No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, on the night of 16th and 17th. The conduct of these officers and men in entering the village several times in the dark in face of a heavy fire directed upon them at close quarters seems deserving of the highest recognition, and I have consequently made a special communication to you on the subject. Brigadier-General Jeffreys has also commended the gallant conduct of his Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Hamilton, 1st Battalion, West Surrey Regiment, and finally he has praised the courage and resolution of Lieutenant Churchill, 4th Hussars, who made himself useful at a critical moment. I have already alluded to the steadiness and gallant bearing of the Infantry in the several engagements that took place during the operations under reference, and I would now wish to invide attention to the invaluable nature of the services rendered by

THE CAVALRY AT NAWAGAI.

Three squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers, under Major Beatson, swept the country everywhere that cavalry could go, carrying out reconnaissances, protecting signalling parties, and watching every movement of the enemy in the Mamund Valley. A squadron of the same regiment under Captain Cole took part in every engagement that occurred while they were there, establishing such a reputation that the enemy even when in greatly superior numbers never dared to face them in the open. Afterwards when Captain Cole and his men left the Mamund Valley Guides Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, being in greater strength, acted still more effectually in the same manner, showing tactical skill of a high order, combined with conspicuous gallantry.

In ordering the publication of General Elles' despatches on the operations in the Mohmand country, special reference is made by the Viceroy to the excellent work done by the Imperial Service Troops and by the Maharajas of Patiala and Jodhpur. The names mentioned by General Elles are those of Majors O'Sullivan and Woolcombe, Surgeon-Colonel Townsend, Captains Westropp, Rideout and Houghton, Lieutenant Macquoid, Captains Kelly and Knight, General Westmacott, Captains Blood and Edwards, Lieutenant Wellesley, Lieutenant Field, Lieutenant-Colonel Woon, Captain Walker, Lieutenant-Colonels Sage and Dacres, Cunningham, Lieutenant Logan, Lieutenant-Colonel Graves, Captain Forster ; also in connection with the Bedmanai Pass action Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, Major Chase, Captain Fowler, Lieutenant Sheppard, Captain Tighe, Lieutenant Elles, Surgeon-Captain Jameson, Subadar Hasan Khan ; also in connection with Jarobi Glen operations Brigadier-General MacGregor, Surgeon-Colonel Williamson, Lieutenant-Colonels Deane and Plowden, and Colonel Denring.

General Elles also specially refers to help given him by the Maharajahs of Patiala and Jodhpore who, he says, bore most cheerfully all the hardships and took the greatest interest in the operations ; also by Captains Grimston and Maclaren, who were also on his personal staff.

SWITZERLAND FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

CYCLING IN NORTH SWITZERLAND.

The last circular of the English Cyclists Touring Club announces that arrangements have been made for all members to get their machines free of customs duties into Switzerland. What this means will be speedily realized by those who have had any past experience of cycling in that ideal country. Nowadays at the Hotel table d'hôte people talk as frequently of their various riding tours as they did previously of Alpine climbing, and in fact it is a far more general topic of conversation, as it interests ladies as much as men, and old as well as young. Many Anglo-Indians contemplate a visit to Switzerland, but few realize how greatly the pleasure would be enhanced and the expenses diminished did they but arrange to see as much as possible of the country on bicycle and on foot. There still remain, mercifully, some sacredly secluded spots amongst the romantic scenery not yet invaded by the bustling noisy railway or even the more conservative and rumbling diligence. Those who have cycled round Lake Geneva and along the Rhone Valley will find Northern Switzerland more mountainous and consequently stiffer riding, but will be amply repaid by the grandeur and picturesqueness of the scenery through which they pass. To many natures there is nothing so delightfully invigorating as change and contrast, and what can afford greater opportunities for this than the translation of the Anglo-Indian from the heat and dust of a tropical highway to the shady paths and bracing pine scented air of the Swiss mountains. Berne, the capital of German Switzerland, is well situated as a starting point for those intending a tour in the northern parts of the country. A description of this quaint old city would be out of place here, suffice it to say that it combines all the beauty of a Medieval cathedral town with the interest attached to an important military station, and commands, moreover, a magnificent panoramic view of the snow capped Alps. Round Berne the country is flat or only gently undulating, and the distance to Thun, 15 miles, seems to pass rapidly to the tourist with the glorious view of the Bernese Alps before his eyes. Thun has been called the entrance to the Overland, and is picturesquely situated on the very margin of the blue green lake. Besides being famous for its pottery it also possesses a most charming hotel and pension crowded during the summer with English and American visitors. The long low house has all the appearance of an old English home with roses and jasamine clambering along the roof and up the walls. In the old fashioned garden grew all manner of sweet scented and familiar English flowers, the rose walk is a mass of colour and perfumes the air, whilst spreading beech trees cast their shade over the well kept tennis lawn and the garden with its comfortable small seats and tables. Provision is made for all tastes, stable accomodation for bicycles, a summer house with a piano for those who wish to practise undisturbing and undisturbed, a billiard table for the men, a library for the studious, swings and see-saws for the children, a shady wood with seats in every sequestered nook, and beyond a large house farm from which come the beautiful milk cream and butter with which all the visitors are lavishly supplied. All this comfort can be obtained on the most moderate terms, and it is not to be wondered at that the house is always full and attracts many Anglo-Indian families. The cycling and walking tours in the neighbourhood of Thun are innumerable—perhaps one of the most beautiful is that to a little mountain lake known as the Blue Lake on account of its marvellous colour To reach it the cyclist must face a somewhat dusty ride and a road extremely steep in parts, but arrived at the bridle path he will forget the heat and glare plunging into the cool forest depths. Gigantic boulders of rock strewn in chaotic disorder are vergrown with what appears to be the work of fairy fingers, delicate ferns, long trailing creepers and luxuriant mosses, whilst the gloom of the pine forest is relieved here and there by the lighter foliage of beeches, most beautiful when donning their autumnal tints. This tiny lake, which lies like a sapphire amongst the mountains, is luminous with an exquisite and extraordinary blue, the water is marvellously clear, and the bottom can be seen even at the greatest depth, while a snow crowned peak that stands as sentinel over this most romantic spot casts its reflection into the still-water. The legend runs that a maiden fleeing from her unwelcome suiter fell into the lake and the skies in pity dropped and shrouded her from sight. This is only one of many such beautiful works hidden from the vulgar prying gaze of the tourist who is doing the country as fast as he can reckon. The road round lake Thun is one of those that seem to incline always in the right direction, and the rider is able to enjoy to the full the supreme beauties of lake and mountain, and the minor beauties of the little villages that nestle round the water's edge. To those who do not contemplate making a circuit of the lake the road skirting the northern shore is the most grandly beautiful. At parts it narrows and seems to overhang the waters ; here it is a gallery cut into the mountain side, there it is down again close to the verge of the sparkling ripples, and about half way it passes the wonderful furnicular railway up to St. Beatemberg. Finally, after many a wind and many a turn, the road emerges at Interlacken, that paradise of Americans, where the attractions of the shop windows can only be surpassed by the costliness of their contents. At Interlacken the cyclist should halt, for it is a truly beautiful spot, possessed of the finest promenade in the world, and is, moreover, a starting point for so many well known summer resorts. Two days may be spent in short excursions to Grindelwald and the Lanterbrunnen valley. The former is best reached by the furnicular train which will convey the rider for the sum of 5 francs 2nd, or 3 francs third-class, and his machine for a further 5d. The gradient is steep, averaging 12 in 100, and the ascent by train occupies an hour during which the traveller can admire the wild grandeur of the scenery, the wonderful construction of the little rack-and-pinion railway, or if he be a student of human nature the tourists, mostly German and English, with whom the trains are always crowded during the summer months. The return trip from Grindelwald is delightful ; in one part only a distance of about a mile is the road too steep and zigzagging for pleasurable riding, the remaining 11 miles are perfect going, sometimes at a gradient of 1 in 100, at others almost on the level. The cycling expert does not consider it necessary to dismount for the zigzags, though he occassionally takes the precaution of using an extra brake in the form of a leafy bough tied by several feet of rope on the back of his machine. Five miles out of Interlacken comes the turn of the Lanterbrunnen Valley, perhaps the most beautiful in Switzerland, the basin of world-famed water-falls, the starting point of the renowned Murren Railway, and a centre of the lace-making industry. The road to Lanterbrunnen is very beautiful, shaded by solemn pines, and bounded on one side by a mountain torrent. As the gradient is far less steep than that of Grindelwald none but the veriest amateur need avail himself of the railway. Grindelwald, it must be remembered, lies 3,500 feet, Lanterbrunnen only 2,600 ft., above the sea level. From Interlacken the route to Lucern is direct and easily covered in a day. For the first few miles the road borders the lake of Brienz, a little miniature of Lucern, just as the more peaceful lovely lake of Thun might be called a miniature of Geneva. Brienz like Lucern is situated amidst wildly beautiful scenery, no gently sloping shores but rugged pine crested cliffs surround the waters and the road is only constructed along one shore. The villages on the other side are reached by a little steamer which plies several times daily. At the extreme end of the lake lies the town of Brienz, a sleepy sunny spot. Here the railway commences and runs through the valley to Meirnigen. Just out of Brienz occurred, a couple of years ago, a terrible land slip, forming a very river of mud which overflowed one of the peaceful little villages, sweeping away houses, trees and landmarks. Quite recently the only road across the muddy deposit was a temporary one constructed of planks with a collecting box at one end bearing a printed appeal to all passers-by for contributions, however small, for the victims of this terrible catastrophe. At Meirnigen, the railway reversing station, many cyclists avail themselves of a lift to the summit of the Bruing Pass. Those who elect to walk or wheel up the steep ascent will hardly regret their decision, for the road commands most magnificent scenery and possesses a rugged solitary grandeur of its own, at many places, the overhanging cliffs seem to threaten to fall and crush the daring pedestrian. The Bruing Railway line was only opened in 1889 and the view from it, though fine, cannot be compared with that from the road. After reaching Bruing 3,300 feet, the road redescends, at first steeply and then more gradually. Passing through gently undulating country and smiling vineyards, fertile meadows and quaint sleepy villages, leaving on one side a dark mountain lake whose waters look as though they had lain unruffled through the ages, past crosses hewn in cold grey granite or carved in warmly tinted wood, winding and turning, up and down, in and out, the road at length emerges, bringing the traveller face to face with an arm of that wondrous lake, the Lake of Lucerne. Here we must leave the cyclist who can ride round the southern shore by a fairly well kept road or cross by steamer to Lucerne. The latter course is disproportionately costly, for the steamer service charges a passenger fare for every bicycle however short the porterage. To attempt any description of the riding and walking tours that may be made round this beautiful inland sea or of the glories that lie behind the snow crowned mountains that guard its shores would need the pen of a Douglas or a Campbell and the pages of a Gazeteer.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

After completing his tour in Kathiawar, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst returned to Bombay on Saturday morning by the Ahmedabad mail train in company of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Acting Private Secretary ; Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary ; Surgeon-Major Crolly, Medical Officer ; and Captain Berkley Levett, Aide-de-Camp. The arrival had been announced to be a public one, as is usually the case when the Governor returns to Bombay for the cold weather season. As the Grant Road station has been selected for the medical inspection of passengers, arrangements were made to receive his Excellency at the Church Gate station. A part of the platform was carpeted with a red cloth, and the place presented a tasteful appearance. Long before the mail arrived, the heads of departments and officers commanding the corps and other gentlemen assembled on the platform, —civilians in full dress and military officers in white uniform. A quarter of an hour before the mail was due, one hundred rank-and-file of the second Battalion Middlesex Regiment with their Band and Regimental colours marched up to the station with band playing, under the command of Major Longe and were drawn up outside the station in review order. Amongst those present were :—Sir James McNabb Campbell, K.C.I.E., Commissioner of Customs and President of the Plague Committee ; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart. ; his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan ; Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District ; Sir George Cotton, Sheriff of Bombay ; the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Thompson, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department ; Captain T. W. Cuffe, Commanding Bombay Light Horse ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Garstin, Commanding the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment ; Major C. J. Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District ; Captain C. M. Ducat, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bombay District ; Major W. F. Cahusac, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General, Bombay District ; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioneer ; Captain G. W. Mitchell, Commanding the Marine Battalion ; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay ; Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. P. Reilly, Commissariat Storekeeper General ; Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator ; Captain Fleet, R.N. ; Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust ; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Political Department ; Commander T. G. R Finny, R. I. M. ; Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Brown, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps ; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police ; Major Samuel Comfort, Consul for United States ; Dr. Cowasji Hormusji ; Major F. C. Annesley, Commandant, Colaba Depot ; Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Mann, R.E. ; Major Caldwell, R.A. ; Veterinary-Major James Mills, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College ; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram ; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court ; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. I. O'Callaghan, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway ; Mr. A. C. Logan I.C.S., Secretary to Government, General Department ; Mr. H. E. Lawrence, I. C. S., under-Secretary to Government, Marine and Ecclesiatical Department ; Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery ; Captain H. Clowes, Chief Commissariat Officer, Bombay ; Major J. F. J. Fowle, Ordnance Officer ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. C. Thatcher, Commanding 22nd Regiment, Bombay Infantry ; Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S, Deputy Municipal Commissioner ; Surgeon-Major C. Monks, I. M. S., Acting Surgeon in charge, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital ; Captain Leveson-Gower, Commanding the Governor's Body Guard ; Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner of Bombay ; Mr. Playford Reynolds, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department ; Mr. J. W. Smith, Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality ; Khan Bahadur Hoshung Jamasp Dastur, Parsee High Priest of the Deccan ; Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate ; Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook, Shipping Master ; Mr. A. Wood, I. C. S., Assistant Collector of Customs ; Dr. J. A. Da Gama ; Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S. ; Mr. Ghellabhoy Harridas ; Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Judge, Small Causes Court ; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, Acting Principal Medical Officer ; Mr Arthur Ledie ; Mr. J. P. Orr, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Department ; Sirdar Oomer Jamal ; Mr. Goldsmith, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police; Mr. K. N. Kabraji ; Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Income-Tax Collector ; Mr. Virchund Deepchund ; Mr. M. D. Doctor, Chief Inspector, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police ; Sirdar Haji Cassum Mitha ; Messrs. Rowji Vinayak Shunkersett, Vijbhoocundas Atmaram, N. B. Jassawalla, R. B. Karandiker, Acting Educational Inspector, S. D. ; Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jassabhoy, Mr. S. M. Sathe, reporter of the Native Press; Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale, Messrs. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, Shewji Dhurmaji, Gunpatrao Chintoba Tatia, and Pranjivandas Calliandas.

The train steamed into the station at 7-13 o'clock, and his Excellency alighted from the special saloon attached to the train, the saluting battery firing a salute of seventeen guns. Brigadier-General Ventis, Commanding the Bombay District, introduced Lord Sandhurst to all the military officers present with whom his Excellency shook hands. The Governor then passed on to the civilians and gentlemen, and after shaking hands with them stepped out of the station. The Governor, in company of Major Richard Owen and Captain Levet, next proceeded to inspect the Guard-of-honour. General Ventris took his Excellency round the rank and file and introduced Lieutenant-Colonel Garstin, the Commanding officer of the Regiment. An open carriage and four without riders was drawn up in front of the entrance, and Lord Sandhurst, in company of his Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, entered it and drove in it to Government House, Malabar Point. A Squadron of the Bombay Light Horse dressed in blue, under Captain Cuffe, and the Body Guard under Captain Leveson-Gower, escorted the Governor from the station to the Government House. Excellent order prevailed both inside and outside the station under the supervision of the Railway and City Police officers.

DEATH OF THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Dec. 5.

Dastur Nosirvanji Kaikhooshroo, the high priest of the Parsees for the past thirty years, died, last night. His death is deeply regretted by the whole Parsee community. The imposing funeral was largely attended.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

RECEPTION AT JUNAGADH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Dec. 1.

Junagadh is *en fete* consequent upon the visit of H. E. the Governor, who was to have come to the city in the beginning of the year to open the water-works here, but for the sad state of affairs which required his presence at the seat of Government. Preparations had been made to accord a most enthusiastic reception to his Excellency, and everything that labour, wealth, and, above all, sincerity, can do to give a suitable reception to the first representative of her Majesty in this Presidency has been done ungrudgingly. Dewan Bechardass, Naib Dewan Purshotamrai Zala, and Mr. Mansookhram Soorajram Tripathi, with the able and useful aid of the Vazier Saheb have been unremitting in their efforts to give effect to the wishes of his Highness the Nawab Saheb to make his Excellency's visit to this historical place as pleasant as possible. The princely hospitality which is traditional in Junagadh has been fully maintained. The town presents a pleasing appearance. The principal buildings have been profusely and tastefully decorated with flags, banners, bunting, and festoons of flowers, together with arches of various descriptions bearing loyal sentiments and worked with artistic design. The principal parts of the town are literally ablaze with illuminations at night. As I have already informed you by wire, Lord Sandhurst visited the Prince Victor Leper Asylum and inspected the Bahauddin Water-Works service yesterday, and in the evening a banquet was held at the New Bungalow. After dinner, Shahajada Sherjamukhanji proposed the toast of Her Majesty in the following terms :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am directed by his Highness the Nawab Saheb to propose the toast of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. Though we are at a distance the love and loyalty in which the Queen-Empress is held throughout her vast dominions is none the less. Nowhere has the Queen more loyal subjects than in the land from which she takes the title of Empress, and in which her name is enshrined now with those of Vikrama and Akbar. We rejoice to think that her Majesty's reign has exceeded in duration that of any other English Sovereign. Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I give the toast of our beloved Sovereign Lady, the Queen-Empress, with all the honours.

The toast was duly honoured.

The Shahajada next proposed the toast of H. E. the Governor, and in doing so, he said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—His Highness the Nawab Saheb bids me invite you to fill your glasses and drink cordial welcome and cordial thanks to the guest of the evening, His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay. I trust His Excellency will forgive my repeating what has been said already more than once in connection with these auspicious gatherings, that we all of us know how heavy and how continuous are the calls upon the time and strength of a Governor of Bombay. The events of the past year have brought the truth home to all of us, and universal sympathy has gone out to Lord Sandhurst in view of the troublous times in which by the dispensation of Providence, his governorship of Bombay has been cast, a sympathy which is only equalled by the admiration we have all felt for the quiet strength an manliness with which His Excellency from day to day, from week to week, and from month to month, has set himself to combat the calamities with which this country has been afflicted. On this joyful occasion however, His Highness the Nawab Saheb feels it would not be fitting to dwell at any length on the troubles he refers to ; for you all know them, and His Highness believes that you will join him in the desire to make known to His Excellency that the exertions he has made, and continues to make, in the public service have won him the respect and the confidence of the public, for whose good he so incessantly toils. His Highness is deeply sensible of the kindness which His Excellency has shown in making us this visit, and he calls on you to drink Lord Sandhurst's health with three times three.

Lord Sandhurst said :—Nawab Saheb, I thank you for the compliment you have paid me through your son, and you ladies and gentlemen for having drunk my health. This is another instance I have experienced, Nawab Saheb, of the hospitality of a native Chief, and I am extremely grateful to you for the hospitality you have extended to the representative of the Queen-Empress.

A display of fire-works brought to a conclusion the day's programme.

A VISIT TO GIRNAR.

This morning (Wednesday) the Governor paid a visit to the famous Girnar Hill, the arrangements for the journey being made by the Dewan Saheb, who escorted his Excellency and suite up the hill. Girnar is a subject worthy of treatment by a gifted poet, whose muse it would inspire by reason, its lofty height, the picturesque surroundings, and the beautiful scenery to be viewed from the eminence. The assent was made in doolies, and the trip was altogether a pleasant one and most thoroughly enjoyed. His Excellency inspected the Hindu temples up the hill, and after taking breakfast which was provided there, the Governor and party descended in doolies and reached the guest camp at one o'clock.

In the afternoon his Excellency was entertained at an evening party given in his honour by the Vazier Saheb. It was very largely attended, and Sakar Baugh, where the entertainment was held, looked quite picturesque, being most profusely and artistically decorated. The illuminations were splendid, the arrangements for decoration and illuminations being made under the skillful direction of Mr. Shivji Nathu, who was specially called from Bombay for the purpose. The principal buildings in the town were also decorated and illuminated under his supervision ; and the tamasha was a complete success. His Excellency witnessed the fire-works, and then went through the town on an elephant with his Highness to see the illuminations, which were on a most elaborate scale.

LAYING FOUNDATION STONES OF A NEW HOSPITAL AND A MUSEUM.

JUNAGADH, Dec. 2.

This morning, H. E. the Governor laid the foundation of a new hospital and a museum at Junagadh in the presence of a large and brilliant assembly.

Shahajada Shermankanji of Junagadh read a brief sketch of the measures taken by his Highness for medical relief in Junagadh state at a very enormous cost. The Durbar supports twenty-one hospitals and dispensaries, and thousands of people have been taking advantage of them. Side by side with the hospital the Governor laid the foundation-stone of another building for a museum and a reading-room and library. This building is only a few yards away from the hospital. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Hunter, his Highness, and Mr. Mansookhram, arrived at 8-30 a.m., and was received by the Shahajada, Mr. Haridass, the Dewan, and Mr. Purshotamrai, the Naib Dewan, and conducted to a seat on a slightly raised dais in a shamiana erected near the site of the new buildings.

The Shahjada said :—May it please Your Excellency,—Before inviting your Excellency to be good enough to lay the foundation-stone of the new Rasulkhanji Hospital, I venture by direction of His Highness, my father, to lay before your Excellency a few brief remarks on the subject of medical relief in Junagadh. Hospitals, Your Excellency, are no new things in Junagadh. The ancient Emperor Asoka, whose edicts graven on the rock near this spot attract to this ancient city scholars and antiquarians from all parts of the world, laid special stress on the necessity for providing throughout his dominions "hospitals for both men and lower animals." Our institutions of to-day are the direct descendants of those of Asoka's distant time. But it is our privilage to be able to bring to bear on these institutions for the relief of suffering humanity the learning of the West as well as that of the East. With your Excellency's permission. I will give a short sketch of what has been effected in that direction during the last generation, reaching down to the ceremony which has brought us together today, and which your Excellency has so graciously

consented to take the leading part. The medical department of this State organized on the lines of the scientific principles of the West has been in existence for about thirty years. In 1870 we started with one modest dispensary in this city. The State now supports 21 hospitals and dispensaries; and the number of persons coming to these institutions for relief has risen from seventeen thousand in 1875 to one hundred and nine thousand in 1896. The fact that the department has popularized itself so much, affords sufficiently strong proof that the people fully appreciate the benefits of

MEDICAL TREATMENT,

and it is a matter of great satisfaction to his Highness that such a welcome boon has been conferred on the people. The hospital of which your Excellency will to-day lay the foundation-stone will be the third building put at the disposal of the medical department for the treatment of sick people in Junagadh by the successive Nawabs. The two previous buildings which were adequate to the requirements of the time have long outgrown them. This gratifying growth in the popularity of the department is due to the high qualifications of our chief Medical officer, the late Dr. Amidas Manji, and to those of his successor, the present Chief Medical Officer, our able and well-known Dr. Tribhowandas M. Shah, L. M. The Junagadh Hospital has not only won a reputation in Kathiawar but has secured the confidence of the whole of the people of Guzerat, and of patients from still remoter parts of India. A few figures, with which I venture to trouble your Excellency for a moment, are illustrative of this growing confidence. Operations for cataract rose in the same time from 35 to 170. For one class of operations the Junagadh Hospital has acquired a fame which is not confined to Kathiawar or even to India. I refer to the operation known as rhinoplasty or making artificial noses or restoring a nose partly lost, which is a speciality of our hospital. Since 1885 there have been no less than 328 rhinoplastic operations performed here, and that is believed to be a number which no hospital in the world has reached. I must not detain your Excellency with a more detailed retrospect. It only remains for me, on the part of my father, the Nawab Saheb, to thank your Excellency most heartily for the honour you have conferred on the Nawab Saheb and the people of Junagadh by consenting to lay the foundation-stone. We are anxious to imitate in a small way the great things that have been done by the Government, of which your Excellency is now the head, for the spread of medical relief throughout the dominions of the Queen-Empress in India; and we are gratified by this mark of your Excellency's appreciation of our work in the same direction in consenting to preside at this ceremony. May it please your Excellency now to lay the foundation-stone of the Rasulkhanji Hospital. (Loud applause).

THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Shahjada next read another address which was as follows:—May it please your Excellency,—It is now my pleasing duty by the command of his Highness the Nawab Saheb to thank your Excellency for so kindly consenting to lay the foundation-stone of yet another building which His Highness, my father, proposes to present to this town. The Rasulkhanji Hospital is designed for the relief of the suffering body; the present building will, it is hoped, be of use in developing the enquiring mind. The building is designed to provide in the upper rooms accommodation for a Library and Reading Room, which have been in existence now for more than thirty years. The number of readers has far outgrown the present accommodation of the building, and the new edifice has been designed to supply what has been a long-felt want among us. The new library will continue to bear the honoured name of my late lamented uncle, Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhanji, in whose name the institution was started in 1865. The lower rooms are intended for a museum of antiquities which has long been a great desideratum in Junagadh. Your Excellency is aware that there are few towns in India, and not many in the world of greater interest to the antiquary than Junagadh is. We have in our keeping, in the shape of Asoka's rock, the most interesting and one of the greatest treasure of that kind which the world possesses; and additions are being made constantly to the wealth of relics of remote antiquity with which the city and country around may be said literally to teem. The importance of providing a building in which these treasures may, as far as possible, be brought together, so that our people may find instruction and historians information, must be apparent to everyone. The treasures of the old and of the new world will be brought together in this Library and Museum, of which, I have now the honour, on behalf of his Highness the Nawab Saheb, to ask your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor said:—Nawab Saheb, and all assembled,—This is another of the opportunities that I have had of assisting in the commencement of an additional work of utility. I, lately at Rajkote, opened the hospital to be called by the same name as that of which I am to lay the foundation-stone to-day. I have been interested by the brief historical sketch which was read by the son of the Nawab Saheb in the first address. I have little doubt—indeed I have every confidence—that the buildings which have been founded to-day with the improvements that the knowledge of modern investigation will bring to bear upon them will be of the very greatest value to the inhabitant's of the town of Junagadh. I also observe from the second address that, combined with the hospital, is to be the Library and Museum. We all know the immense advantages of free reading-rooms, and I shall hope to learn that the number of visitors will be large in comparison with the inhabitants of this town. No less interesting indeed is it to form a museum, where many interesting relics of the past may find home. I have been much struck since I have been in India that so little attention is paid generally to these matters of ancient history which are of such over-whelming interest. I inspected with very great interest the museum at Rajkote. I am glad indeed to find that in Junagadh a museum is to be started and I am fully certain that there will be plenty of articles wherewith to fill it. I hope that considering the importance of the museum all the educated inhabitants of Junagadh will give it their full support and that many objects of interest and ancient relics will be given and appreciated here very much. Well, now, when I am on the subject of hospital, I should like to give a practical hint to those who are responsible for the government of the Junagadh State. You have, I am glad to observe, so far escaped the terrible ravages of the plague; but it is an insidious foe and one cannot say when it will come amongst us. I would advise those who are responsible to take steps before hand for organization and to fortify the town so that if any fell disease makes its appearance you may be in a state of preparedness wherewith to meet and, if possible, to repel it. I have spent a few hours in your capital and they have been hours of interest and enjoyment. I have visited some of your institutions, and I was glad to see the Leper Asylum in which all those who suffer from this terrible malady—no matter what taluka they come from—find a home at the expense of your Highness.

I am glad to observe that your Highness is not backward in the support that you give to the railway undertaking. I understand that you have spent forty lakhs of rupees thereon. This state has completed a railway with Jetalsar and Veraval and has taken shares worth six lakhs in the Jetalsar and Rajkote section. I have every hope that while the railway tends to the material prosperity of the Province as a whole, it will also increase the revenue of your Highness' state. I was much interested the other day in visiting the lake and observing the site for new water-works which are being undertaken under the direction of the Engineer, Mr. White. All of us are well aware how useful is a thoroughly sanitary and pure water-supply. I would like to tender a word of advise, and it is this that modern experience has taught us that hand in hand with water should go a drainage system. I know very well that all those things cannot be done at once, and I have no wish to see such matters conducted with undue hurry. But that it is an absolute necessity is beyond the possibility of any doubt, and I believe that here in this town of Junagadh such a system can be carried out without very much difficulty or prohibitive expenditure. With regard to the administration, you have, indeed, gone a step in advance. Your Highness has for the first time in the annals of the state published the

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

giving full information of the administration in all its branches and the laws which guide them and, in addition to that, a financial statement is published, which I may say will be of the greatest advantage to the administration because it will assist the Financial Minister in balancing the expenditure with the revenue. His Highness has consented—and it is a matter of much congratulation to him, that restriction will be placed on his own personal expenditure in case other public expenditures increase in proportion to revenue. I venture to say that this is a step which is highly commendable and reflects great credit upon his Highness. I am also a great deal gratified to know that the Nawab Saheb has accepted the suggestion of Government that Colonel Sealy should become the alienated Settlement Officer. He has conducted the work with very great success in more than 150 cases, and the Durbar has loyally accepted his decisions. This is a further proof that his Highness the Nawab Saheb is anxious to treat his Inamdars with justice and to give them a full and impartial enquiry into the affairs that came before Colonel Sealy's court. As regards the administration, I am glad to say that you have a very faithful Vazier in Bahudinbhai, who has served the present Nawab and his predecessors most zealously and efficiently for a number of years. Now I pass on to another subject of interest. In Rajkote, I had the opportunity of reviewing the Imperial Lancers, in which there was a squadron sent by your Highness. I was very greatly struck with the soldier-like bearing of the men; the precision with which movements were executed, and the regularity with which they marched past. I never was in the cavalry, and the short experience I had obtained was restricted to the Infantry so that my observation are more sympathetic than critical. Well, I had an opportunity of having these men and their horses passed before me in review. I took advantage of the occasion and had all the horses individually passed before me as well as the ponies that carried the necessary kit, and I was surprised to learn that these men could be got ready to go upon service at twenty-four hours' notice. I learned with interest all the details of the necessary kit and observed the way in which it was packed on ponies. I say, without the least diffidence, that the contingent appeared to me to be an eminently serviceable one. I had an opportunity of visiting the Junagadh State Paddock. I am glad to find that the rulers take interest in horse-breeding, an interest which I hope, if it does exist already, will descend upon his son. One thing I noticed pleased me, and it was the space in which the young stock galloped about. It would be a good thing to have a more extended space in which they can carry and ramble about, and I am glad to learn that arrangements are being made to set aside a further plot of ground to the extent of over forty acres. I am convinced that it will conduce to the strength and health of the young stock. It is well-known that young horses must have plenty of space to develop muscles and general qualities, and they should have as much food as they can eat as it goes to render them strong and healthy. I have passed, as I said at the out-set, a comparatively few hours in your capital town. I congratulate you upon the tranquility which prevails in your city. I enjoyed the hour's ride upon a gigantic elephant through your town brilliantly illuminated as it was. I have seldom if ever seen the same gay and a more brilliant, a more picturesque sight in the way of illumination than I witnessed last night. I was glad to see the towns-people come out to take part in the general *tamasha*. I have now to thank you for the cordial hospitality and welcome that your Highness and your towns-people in general have given to the representative of the Queen-Empress. (Cheers). My visits, as I have said on a previous occasion, are of a flying nature, but I can assure you that they leave always a most pleasing memory behind them. (Applause). I shall now in a moment lay the foundation-stone of the two institutions, and in so doing, I shall wish them every possible success. (Loud applause).

Lord Sandhurst then laid the foundation-stone. Copies of the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, and local papers were placed in a bottle and lowered in the cell. His Excellency then applied the mortar with a silver trowel, which formed the tail of a pea-cock placed on a silver ink-stand and artistically designed by a local artist. The following inscription was engraved on the stone:—

The foundation-stone
of
the Bahadurji Library and Museum at Junagadh
was laid by
H. E. Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E.,
Governor of Bombay,
on Thursday, 2nd December, 1897, A. C.,
being the sixth year of the reign
of
H. H. Rasulkhanji Nawab Saheb;
Sheikh Bahauddin Hashanbai, C. I. E., Vazier;
Sardar Bahadur Bechardass Veharidass, Dewan;
Purshotamrai Sunderji Zala, Naib Dewan.

There was a similar inscription on the stone for the hospital.

Amidst loud cheers Lord Sandhurst declared the stone well and truly laid, and then went round and inspected their antiquarian curiosities in the museum. His Excellency shortly afterwards drove to the New Bungalow.

DEPARTURE FROM JUNAGADH.

Lord Sandhurst and the staff left Junagadh this (Thursday) afternoon by a special train for Rajkote. The railway line passes within a short distance of the bungalow in which his Excellency stayed during his short sojourn at Junagadh; and the train was brought near the gate where a platform was erected. All the officials and Amirs were present to see his Excellency off. His Highness the Nawab Saheb, Vazier Bauddinbhai, Mr. Bechardass Veharidass, Dewan, Mr. Purshotumrai, Naib Dewan, Mr. Munsookram, the Bombay Agent, Mr. Tulsookram Mansookram, Mr. Bhoopatrai, the State Vakil, Colonel Sealy, and others were present to witness the departure, which was announced by the firing of seventeen guns from the Saluting Battery. The journey was a pleasant one. His Excellency took tea at the Jetalsar station, provided by the Chief of Jetalsar. At Gondal station Lord Sandhurst was met by Mr. Bejonji, the Dewan, who made floral presentations to him and to Colonel Hunter. The train reached Rajkote at six o'clock in the evening. His Excellency left Rajkote the next morning by the special train for Wadhwan. At Wankaneer the train stopped for a few minutes. Here his Excellency was met by the Raj Saheb of Wankaneer and Mr. Ganpatrao Laud, the Administrator of the State. His Excellency took tea provided by the Raj Saheb, who garlanded him, and the train left amidst loud cheers of the people who had gathered there to have a glimpse at the Governor. The Governor arrived at Wadhwan at 12-30. Near the station a shamiana was erected, where his Excellency was received by the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdhra, Kuvar Ajitsingji, the heir-apparent of Dhrangdhra, the Thakore of Wadhwan, and other dignitories of the state.

THE STATE OF JUNAGADH.

It will not be out of place here to take a bird's-eye-view of Junagadh. The State, as remarked by Lord Sandhurst, is an advanced one. The school-master is abroad and the fruits of education, for the promotion of which his Highness and his administrators are very anxious, are being tasted by the subjects. A number of reforms were carried out by the late lamented Dewan Haridass with the help of the able Naib, Dewan, Mr. Purshotamrai Zala, and the Vazier, Bahuddinbhai. Rao Bahadur Purshotamrai is the active and leading spirit in many a reform executed in Junagadh during recent years; and the state owes much of its present prosperity to him and the Vazier. They have an able and zealous champion of reforms in the Dewan Mr. Haridass Bechardas, who is a man of tried ability and integrity. Thier desire is to secure contentment to the subjects, at the same time, increasing the revenue of the state by judicious and fair administration. A number of useless expenses have been curtailed, and the saving thus effected is devoted to works of public utility tending to the welfare of the people. Water-works, schools, hospitals, railways, public recreation grounds, and gardens are being extended rapidly. Junagadh derives additional importance and influence by reason of the large tribute—Zortalbi—amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees, which it collects from every other Chief, small and great, in the peninsular; while another factor, which contributes to the same hegemony, may be traced in its suzerainty over the Jagirdar of Mangrol, whose revenue almost equals that of a second class State in Kathiawar. Again, Junagadh, above all others, boasts of the numerical strength of its many well-to-do Grassias and other landowners of moderate income. All these undoubtedly enhance the natural prosperity of the country. The tribute, it may be noted *en passant*, is now collected by the Paramount Power, which therefore is allowed one-fourth share of it. Surrounded as it is on all sides by picturesque hills, the country presents a scene of the most varied beauty—refreshing to the eye, physical and mental. Girnar, which from time immemorial is associated with many a Hindu tradition and Hindu mythoylogy, towers supreme amongst these in all its majesty and awe. Sentinel-like it overlooks the whole country and keeps watch and ward, as it were, over the safety of the state.

Betwixt these hills are many cultivated plains whose perennial verdure and picturesqueness add not a little to the beauty imparted by nature. The soil is rich for the tiller and the farmer, while vast tracts abound in extensive forests, chiefly those of the Gir and the Girnar, the former of which alone covers an area of about 1,200 square miles, where of more than three-fourths are in the territory of Junagadh proper. These forests are the abodes and breeding places of cows and buffaloes who flourish on the highly nutritive aliment which they provide. The forest produce also materially adds to the comfort of those who inhabit the surrounding localities. While the plains yield their annual crops of food-grains, the forests yield magnificent timber for building purposes, such as the teak, the sisam and other useful varieties. Fruit trees are abundant and well serve man and beast alike. The deer and the antelope find shelter in the shady nooks, and the king of beasts, so rare in other parts of the world except Africa, reigns here supreme. Many a capital specimen of these magnificent animals has by the liberality of the State been presented to zoological museums in Europe and India. Nature has also provided the country with seven good ports, the principal of which is Verawal. They greatly facilitate the transit of inland products to their final destination. These maritime places are daily growing into importance and contribute not a little to the imports and exports of the country. One of the signs of the expanding trade may be perceived in the growth of the population. The law which tells us that population increases in the ratio of a country's general prosperity seems to be fairly verified.

In 1881 the population of Junagadh, which covers an area of 3,213 square miles, was registered at 337,499 souls, while the enumeration of 1891 shows 484,190 or an increase of 43 per cent. Thus trade flourishes, population grows apace, and the cultivators thrive. Their combined effects may be seen in the improvement of the State revenue which is now about 11,200,000 korees or 30 lakhs of rupees. Thus there is progress all along the line. But we have not to register material progress only. The moral progress of the country, as witnessed in the many administrative reforms resulting from the enlightened policy of the Durbar, especially in education, is also a cause of congratulation. It is superfluous to observe that the administration of the country is carried on native lines but modified to a reasonable and moderate extent by the civilizing and vivifying influences of the Paramount Power with whom the State is in terms of close amity. The reforms initiated by the predecessors of the present Nawab Saheb are being slowly but steadily completed, and numerous improvements may be witnessed at present in the different departments of the State. Not only has Junagadh been noted for its administrative reforms, its works of public utility and philanthropy attract no little attention. The diversity of these may be seen in the numerous public buildings and institutions on which an outlay of nearly 60 lakhs of rupees has been incurred during the last few years. A railway extending over a length of 67 miles has been constructed from Jetalsar to Verawal at a capital outlay of about 40 lakhs, and the State has contributed 6 lakhs of rupees towards the construction of the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway, which is now in a flourishing condition. All these are tangible evidences of the State's unceasing efforts to promote the permanent welfare of the masses.

CUTTING THE FIRST SOD OF THE DHRANGADHRA RAILWAY.

WADHWAN, Dec. 3.

H. E. the Governor, to-day, turned the first sod of the Dhrangadhra Railway. The line is to be constructed by the Raj Saheb from Wadhwan to Dhrangadhra. As remarked by his Excellency, Dhrangadhra will be numbered with other first class States, having railways of their own. The ruler is a very enlightened man, and the heir-apparent, Kuvar Ajitsingji, has received very sound and liberal education, which he turns to the benefit of the subjects of his father by adopting measures of public utility for the benefit of the people. The Raj Saheb sends no less than seven members of his family to the Rajkote College which, as observed by Lord Sandhurst, is a proof of the deep interest he took in matters educational.

Kumar Ajitsingji of Dhrungdhra, in requesting his Excellency to turn the first sod of the Railway, read the following address: To his Excellency the Right Honourable William Mansfield Baron Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.—Your Excellency,—It is now more than eight years since I first contemplated the construction of a Railway between my capital and this civil station of Wadhwan, which, through railway connection with the continent of India and the rest of Kathiawar, has become an important centre of trade. For certain reasons the idea could not, however, be carried out then. But ever since the matter had been engaging my attention until the growing necessities of the trade of my State pressed me to take up the subject in right earnest this time last year. I at once communicated by desire to my valued friend, Colonel Hunter, who, I am glad to say, heartily approved of it and cordially assisted me in every way in giving effect to it. At first I had thought of constructing a Metre-guage line all the way from Wadhwan to Malia or Tikar, the furthermost limit of my State towards Kutch, and thus bringing the trade of Wagad and other parts of Kutch into closer contact with that of Kathiawar. I had intended to attract private enterprise by offering the capitalist or capitalists, who might wish to come forward to undertake the project, conditions similar to those on which guaranteed Railways are constructed in this country. But subsequently I decided under more experienced advice to make a beginning with the section up to Dhrangdra only, and to find the funds required for the construction with the kind assistance of Government. I was able to obtain, on favourable terms, a loan of the requisite capital from the State of Manawadar, and I am anxious to take this opportunity of thanking your Excellency's Government for the assistance which it has rendered me in obtaining the necessary capital. I have reason to think that the project which my State has undertaken will prove a success from a pecuniary point of view. But even if it should turn out that my State has to make good for a time any deficit in consequence of the earnings falling short of 4 per cent on the outlay, my State will not be a loser, for the Railway is sure to bring indirect benefits to it by the development of trade. It will afford me no small satisfaction if, even at some sacrifice to my State the Railway proves a boon, as I expect it will be to my subjects and gives them the desired facilities of trading with the outside world. The line will be about 21 miles in length, and is estimated to cost Rs. 6,62,096. It is to be worked and maintained as a branch of the Kathiawar system of metre-guage railways. The work of construction will be done by the staff of the B. G. J. P. Railway under the supervision of its able and energetic Manager and Engineer in Chief, and I desire to tender my thanks to the proprietors of the existing system of rilways for the assistance which they have rendered me. I earnestly hope that the line will be ready to be declared open for traffic during the middle of the next cotton season. I am exceedingly obliged to your Excellency for the favour you have done me by allowing your name to be associated with this work of such great public utility to my State. In conclusion invoking the blessings of the Almighty on a work begun under such favourable auspices, I beg your Excellency will do me the great favour of cutting the first sod of the Dhrangdhra Railway.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst said: Your Highness, this is the second occasion on which I have assisted at the commencement of Railway and the third occasion in which I have been present at a similar function since I had the honour of becoming the Governor of Bombay. This is the last function, your Highness, that I have to perform at the close of a very pleasing visit to the Province of Kathiawar. I should doubt whether I can perform any more useful task than that which falls to my lot to-day. We are not about to inaugurate some charitable institution. It is not a hospital or an educational establishment of which I have to lay a foundation-stone, but it is the commencement of an industrial enterprise which does honour to your Highness, and I hope will increase the prosperity of the provinces of Kathiawar in general and the state of your Highness in particular. A few days ago, at the Durbar held in Rajkote I dwelt for a moment or two upon the fact that your Highness had determined upon his railway, and that I was to turn the first sod of it. I referred to the interest that you have taken in the railway and that the first-class state of Dhrangh a would now be numbered with other first-class states having their own railways, and it would be a part of a system which will be worked in absolute uniformity. I further said that it was quite within the possibility of the future that it may be a more general and wide-spread railway scheme than a merely statal and local one. I do not think it is necessary to repeat what I said upon that occasion in regard to this undertaking. I will congratulate your Highness upon it and hope that success will attend upon this industrial undertaking.

CHANGES OF RECENT YEARS.

Returning for a moment to another topic, your Highness has been a witness for the last thirty or forty years of the changes which have gradually taken place in Kathiawar and in its development. These changes have been loyally and promptly accepted by yourself. Belonging to an older generation, you have been anxious to grasp the advantages of the education of the sons of the great nobles of this province. You have been a cordial supporter of that education, and have given evidence of your support by sending or causing to be sent no less than seven members of your family to the Rajkote College, which has been doing excellent work in instructing the minds of the youths of that institution, where we endeavour to turn them out noble, manly, straightforward men of the world in the hope that in the future, when their time comes to rule, some of them may become good rulers; while many will be of some assistance in the administration of the states. It is easy for those who have been brought under modern influence to adopt themselves to the circumstances which are now around us. And it would be strange, indeed, if they were slow to take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves. But it is all the more honour to your Highness that you have unhesitatingly and readily grasped for yourself and also for your family the advantages that are possessed in the Rajkumar College. My visit to Kathiawar—this is my first visit, and I sincerely hope it is not to be the last—is drawing to a close. I have indeed had a full programme for every day of the very few days that I have the opportunity to spend amongst you. Incident upon incident has crowded itself upon one's time, each interest surpassing the other in variety of scene and interest which accompanies it. I shall take leave of the province of Kathiawar, with remembrances of the extreme pleasure which has characterised the whole of my visit, with the hope that the visit will have been useful so far in itself and with great satisfaction that on leaving the territories of Kattyawar I am able to perform so useful a task of supporting the project for a railway. It but remains for me to express the pleasure it gives me to assist or rather to take the first part in this proceeding, and I shall do so with every hope and confidence that the railway will bring wealth and development to the provinces of Kathiawar and to the state of which your are a ruler. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency then drove through the town and inspected the Wadhwan Garasia School, and on returning to the station took lunch, provided by the Raj Saheb of Dhrungdhra. The Governor and party afterwards left for Bombay by the mail. En route his Excellency was received by various chiefs and officials at several stations, and decorated with garlands. At Ahmedabad he was met by the Commissioner of the Division, Mr. Lely, and other officials as well as the members of the Municipal Corporation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba, and Fort, Northern	3	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla & Dongri	11	0	18
C Khara Talao	1	1	22
D Khetwadi	0	0	6
E Mazagon and Byculla	3	0	29
F Parel	0	6	9
G Mahim	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	7	17
Total	18	8	112
Total plague deaths to date	13,610	11,385	
Same date last year	43	23	144
Total mortality same date 1895	..	—	57

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Death 0

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Colaba, Fort	2	1	2
B Mandvi, and Dongri	2	3	20
C Market and Bholeshwar	1	1	15
D Girgaum and Chowpatty	0	0	6
E Byculla and Kamatipura	1	1	25
F Parel and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	8
Hospitals	0	9	10
Total	6	15	93
Total plague deaths to date	13,616	11,400	
Same date last year	35	16	150
Total mortality same date 1895	...	..	60

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,308, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,092, making a total of 4,400 persons. Departures by sea 976, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,193, making a total of 4,169 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients in the various plague Hospitals was as follows on Saturday:—Arthur Road, 60; Government House, Parel, 35; Grant Road, 18; Dariasthan, 12; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 9; Hindu Fever, 6; Julai, 6; Telugu, 3; Nizampura, 3; Jain (Parel), 3; Adamji Peerbhoy, 2; and Don Tod, 2.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The above reports show that a patient suffering from plague was detected in house No. 80, Gun Carriage Street, Colaba, and removed to Arthur Road Hospital. A suspicious case of fever was also found in Hamal Street, Lower Colaba, and removed to Grant Road Hospital. Two cases of plague and two of suspicious fever were discovered in the various localities in the Mandvie Ward.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were on Saturday 1,391 persons detained under quarantine in the Wari Bunder Camp; 1,168 in the Modikhana Camp; and 188 in the Narelwady Camp.

SECUNDERABAD GYMKHANA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 2.

The first of a two days' meeting was brought off this afternoon. The weather, the course, and the attendance left nothing to be desired, and the racing was very interesting, the finishes in most of the events being exciting. Mars, of course, had nothing to fear in the Substitution Race, and consequently had it all his own way from start to finish. Gloss, strangely enough, beat Morality and Norma in the Charger Stakes, but had the race been extended a quarter-furlong, the tale would probably have been a different one. Mr. Percy on Norma led the greater part of the distance, and then Gloss, from the inside, came up with a tremendous rush, and just managed to collar the verdict by half-a-length. Victoria and and The Fawn were the two hot favourites for the Pony Plate, while Nix held third place in public estimation, but The Fawn, going strong from the start, had Nix all along at his girths, and the latter would have had the race had Mr. Cornish carried a whip. As things went, Nix and The Fawn finished in a dead heat, and the stakes were divided. The Polo Scurry was run in three heats. The first heat was won by Gold Mohur, the second by Jupiter when running with Gold Mohur, and the last by Gold Mohur when running again with Jupiter, who had the bad luck to be disqualified, his rider having dismounted during the heats against the conditions. The management, with Captain H. A. Lane, A.-D.-C., as helmsman, deserve to be congratulated on the success of the first day's sport, the details of which are as follows:—

"Substitution Race."—For A. and C. B. Ponies. 14 hands to carry 11st. 7lbs. Penalties. Winners of a race value Rs. 50, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Weight for inches. Ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 5 allowed 5lbs. Distance —6 furlongs.

Major Gough's ch a p Mars, 10st 13lbs, Saye 1
Mr Uniacke's ch a p Umber, 12st, Mr Binny 2
Mr Saunders' g a p The Fool, 10st 1lbs, Mr Lace 3
Mr Marsden's g a p Ice, 10st 4lbs, Mr Woodmass 0

Very good race. Won by 1½ lengths. Time 1-29¼ secs.

"Charger Stakes."—Rs. 50. For all horses which are bona fide chargers and the property of officers of the Secunderabad, Bolarum and Hyderabad Garrisons. Walers to carry 11st, Arab and C B's, allowed 21lbs. Winners of a race advertised value Rs. 49 once 4lbs., twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Horses that have never won a race value Rs. 5 allowed 5lbs. Distance —½ mile.

Mr Marsden's b aus m Gloss, 11st 1lb, Mr Woodmass 1
Major George's b aus m Norma, 11st 7lbs, Mr Percy 2
Capt Drake's b aus g Morality, 11st, Mr Aherne 3
Major Keir's b w g Yule Tide, 11st 4lbs, Capt Drake 0
Mr Binny's ch aus h Poona, 10st 6lbs, Mr Churchill 0

Won by ½ length, 3 lengths between second and third. Time 53¾ secs.

"Pony Plate."—Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. ponies, others 13-3 and under. Walers 13-3 to carry 11st., Arabs 14 hands to carry 10st 7lbs., C. B's. 14 hands to carry 10st 7lbs. Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs, ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 50 allowed 4lbs. in addition. W. for I. Distance—½ mile.

Rajah Lochan Chunds's b aus g Nix, 10st 9lbs, Mr Cornish } dead heat.
Major Gough's ch aus m The Fawn, 10st 1lb, Saye .... } dead heat.
Mr Hugh Gough's ch aus m Victoria, 9st 7lbs, Native 2
Capt Drake's g aus m Zoroan, 9st 9lbs, Owner 0
Mr Binny's b a g Lo Ben, 8st 13lbs, Mr Woodmass 0
Mr Wingfield's bk cb m The Pride, 8st 13lb 0

Resulted in a dead heat for 1st and 2nd place. Victoria three lengths behind. Time 54½secs.

"Polo Scurry."—Rs. 50. For all polo ponies which have played in the Hyderabad Polo Tournament. Catch weights over 11st. Distance—½ mile, heats without dismounting I. P. A. 13-3 certificates, accepted walers 12lbs. extra.

Mr Archer-Shee's Gold Mohur, 11st, Owner 1
Mr H A Lane's ch aus m Zillah, 11st 12lbs 0
Mr Holford's g aus g Jupiter, 11st 8lbs 0
Mr Binny's b a p Blazes, 11st, Owner, disqualified 0

"Boanpill Purse."—Rs. 50. For all Maiden Arab and C. B. ponies 13-3 and under 13-3 to carry 11st. Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Ponies that have played in the Hyderabad Tournament allowed 4lbs. Distance—3½ furlongs.

Mr Binny's g a p Bally Boy, 10st 2lbs, Owner 1
Nawab Delawar Nawaz Jung's g a p Bahadur, 1st 12lbs, Saye 2
Mr Jardine's g a p Greynose, 9st 13lbs, Owner 3
Mr Jardine's b a p Simla, 10st 3lbs, Mr Woodmass 0

Won by a length, two lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time 47½secs.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

ANANT SITARAMBOWA PUJARI vs. RAMCHANDRA ATMARAM.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. D. G. Gharpure, additional first-class subordinate judge, A. P., at Nasik, in Appeal No. 26 of 1896. Mr. N. G. Patvardhan appeared for the appellant Anant, original defendant No. 2; while the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the respondent Ramchandra Atmaram, deceased, by his son Ganesh, original plaintiff. Plaintiff's father had leased certain land to defendant No. 1 who, without surrendering the land to the land-lord, attorned to defendant No. 2. Held, that defendant No. 1 could not get rid of the relation of tenant to the plaintiff without such surrender, and that defendant No. 2 who came in through the plaintiff's tenant could not rely upon a possession thus obtained. The necessary facts appear in the judgment.

Sir Charles Farran, in delivering judgment, said: The appellate Court finds that there is not an iota of evidence "that defendant 2 or his branch of the family was or were ever in possession, and that the long possession by the plaintiff's branch of the family is as clear as anything." The plaintiff's father being thus in possession and management gave a lease to the father of defendant No. 1 which provided that the lessee should give up possession to the lessor on demand. The rent was made payable annually. In this position of affairs and while the lease was still in force the plaintiff's father died and the defendant's father continued in possession. It seems to us that the defendant's father thereupon held the land under the plaintiff. What the particular nature of his tenancy was it is not necessary for us to determine, but the defendant's father could only, we think, get rid of the relationship of tenant to the plaintiff by surrendering the land to him. Instead of doing this in collusion with the defendant No. 2, as the lower appellate Court has found, he attorned to the latter and passed kabulayats to him. The plaintiff was then a minor. The defendant No. 2 cannot avail himself of a possession thus acquired. He came in through the plaintiff's tenant and cannot rely upon a possession thus gained, Pasupati vs. Narayana (I. L. R., 13 Mad., p. 335.) The subsequent death of the father of defendant No. 1 does not, it appears to us, alter the position. The defendant continued in possession of the land as his father's representative and under the original lease. The decree of the lower appellate Court awarding possession of the land to the plaintiff as against defendants 1 and 2 must therefore be affirmed. If defendant 2 wishes to assert any title to the land as a co-sharer or as being entitled to its management, he can only do so after surrendering the possession which he has collusively obtained from the plaintiff's tenant. Decree confirmed with costs.

USUFRUCTUARY MORTGAGE.

RAVJEE PALAJEE KABBUR vs. SHIDAPPA BIN MALAPPA GONI AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. C. Lord, Assistant Judge of Belgaum, in Appeal No. 307 of 1896. Mr. D. P. Kirlosker appeared for the appellant Ravjee, original defendant; and Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for Shidappa and another, original plaintiffs as respondents. By a usufructuary mortgage the mortgagors and the mortgagee agreed that the mortgaged debt should be repaid by the mortgagee continuing in possession of the mortgaged land for 28 years. It was stipulated that if the mortgagor obstructed the mortgagee in the enjoyment of the land, the latter could call in his money. Held, that the right of the mortgagee to continue in possession for 28 years was not cut down by the above stipulation. The facts are stated in the judgment.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the Court's decision, said: The mortgagee in this case was a usufructuary mortgage by which the parties agreed that the whole debt of Rs. 400 due by the mortgagor to the mortgagee should be repaid by the mortgagee continuing in possession of the mortgaged land for 28 years. Under that agreement the mortgagee had the right to hold the land for 28 years, and the mortgagor had no right to recover possession of his land until that period had expired. There was also a stipulation as to the mortgagor's paying the assessment, but it has no bearing upon the question which we are considering. We do not think that the above right of the mortgagee to continue in possession for 28 years is cut down by the stipulaton that if the mortgagor at any time causes obstruction to the mortgagee's possession he renders himself liable to pay the whole mortgage debt. This penal provision is, in our opinion, introduced to secure the mortgagee in undisturbed possession of the land for 28 years and not to give the mortgagor the option of redeeming within the stipulated period. The cases relied upon by the Assistant Judge—Sayad Abdul Hak vs. Gulam Jilani, I. L. R., 20 Bom., 677, and Sari vs. Motiram, (P. J. 1896, p. 420)—do not govern the present case. Their general effect is simply this that if the mortgagee can call in his money at any time, the mortgagor has a correlative right to redeem notwithstanding a stipulation to the contrary. Here the mortgagee could only call in his money if the mortgagor obstructed him in the enjoyment of the land. We, therefore, reverse the decree of the Assistant Judge and restore that of the Subordinate Judge, with costs throughout on plaintiff.

HIGH COURT.—December 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

10,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Nawazbai Smetham B and N—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

332,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The London Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.
333,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The World Marine Insurance Co, Ld—Craigie L and O.
334,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The Southern British Fire and Marine Insurance Co—Craigie L and O.
378,94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company—Little and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

11,97—Edgelow and G—Ladkibai vs Bai Kabulbhai—Wadia and G, and Hiralal M and M.
27,97—Edgelow and G—Chotalal Chunilal vs Kabulbai alias Nanivahu and others—Maganlal and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)
For Consent Decree.

234,97—Little and Co—Damoodhar Moosabhai vs C A Turner—Framjee M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

98-95—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chaganlal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal V—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

496-97—Hiralal M and M—Mulchand Joharimul vs Mahadeo Appajee and another—Sorabjee and J.

Postponed Long Causes.

247-92—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ludhabhai and another vs Chunilal Sakalchand and others—Edgelow and G.
2-97—Thakurdas D and C—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Moorarjee Jairam Narronjee and others Little and Co and Thakurdas D and C.
217-97—Mogonlal and R—Goculdas Karamsey and another vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Maganlal and R.
254-97—Maganlal and R—Bai Nandibai vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Magonlal and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended new long Cause.

520,97—In person—Jeeva Dewjee vs Charles Agnew Turner.

Postponed Long Cause.

22-96—Pestonjee R and K—Hoosein Karim vs Joosub Hoosein and others—Payne G and S. Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

292-97—Craigie L and O—Societe Generale Mercantile vs J Sandoy Smith and another—Smetham B and N.
320-97—Daphtary and F—Govind Doshrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Mulje and R.
321-97—Jehangir and S—Bai Halimabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Miya Panwelkar—Sorabjee and J.
327-97—In person—Veera Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Crown and M.
31-97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.
139-93—Bhaishankar and K—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Mahomed vs Multani Govindram Girdhandas—Ardeshir H and D.
390-97—Edgelow and G—Raghnathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodhar—Little and Co.
304-97—Janardhan and A—Rattonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nansbhoy Mehta and others—P R and Kola and Wadia and G.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

The result of the M. A. Examination of the Bombay University was declared on Saturday as follows:—

First class.—Cama, Byramjee Nowrojee.

Second class.—Kapadia Dinsha Dorabjee.

Pass.—Anklesaria, Behramgore Tehmuras; Buch, Ganeshrai Dulerai; Dalvi, Dattaram Ganpat; Gamadia, Jehangir Nowrosji; Joshi, Mahadev Malhar; Kanga, Jamshedji Byramji; Saldanha, Charles; Gokhale, Vishvanath Sadashiv; Tambe, Gopal Ramchandra.

The J. N. Petit scholarship has been awarded to Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria; the Jahalia Vendant prize to Ganeshrai Dulerai Buch; and the Bhagwandas scholarship to Mahadev Malhar Joshi.

THE L. C. E. EXAMINATION.

The result of the L. C. E. Examination was also declared on Saturday:—

First class.—Chokshi, Purshottam Sankalchand; Deshmukh, Trimbak Sakharam; DeSouza, Andrew Baldomero; Fitter, Jamshedji Mervanji; Mukerji, A. K.

Second class.—Das, B.; DaCosta, John; Gokhale, Krishnaji Balvant; Korgavkar, Vinayak Mahadev; Pitre, Trimbak Janardan; Saldanha, Lawrence Joseph.

Pass.—Dongre, Mahadev Ganesh.

The Panday scholarship has been awarded to Trimbak Sakharam Deshmukh; the James Berkley gold medal and prize to Andrew Baldomero DeSouza; and the Naigaumwalla prize to A. K. Mukerjee.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

Writing from Rajkote on 1st December, our correspondent says:—The most important question that will now occupy the attention of those concerned in Kathiawar affairs will be the proposal of Government—as put forth by H. E. the Governor in the Durbar at the Memorial Hall—for substituting the rule of primogeniture for the custom that has invariably been in force among the Kathi Chiefs of the province of effecting equal divisions of the estates between the several brothers.—In the cricket match played between the Rajkumar College and visitors on the 29th November, the former made 113 and the latter 150 runs. Mr. Waddington, Mr. Shivlal, and a European gentleman on one side, and Mr. Hayward, Dr. Cowley, and Captain Carnegy on the other side played excellently.—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger left for Bhownugger by special train at 11 p.m. on the 29th instant. Colonel Fenton, President of the Rajasthanic Court, was deputed to see him off at the station platform.—The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan has betrothed his daughter to the heir-apparent of Tricumgurh, in the N.-W. Provinces. It is said that about a lakh of rupees will have to be paid to the father of the bridegroom and a large dowry will also have to be arranged for.—Bavji Hirji, of Jamnagar Zenana notoriety, has been deported from the Nawanagar territory, and two others are ordered out of the city and of the territory within a few miles from the capital of the state, and a servant of one of the ladies of the zenana will no longer be allowed to continue in service.—The second Rani of the Maharajah of Wansda, in Gujerat, died at the early age of 19, after a week's illness. She leaves a son behind her. She was a daughter of the late Maharana Rupdewji, of Rajpara, and was married in Samvat 1942 (A. D. 1886). The offices and shops were closed for 12 days and 36 prisoners were liberated in her honour.—Owing to the plague the town of Palanpur continues to be vacant. The white-washing and disinfecting of the houses are almost finished, and people will now be allowed to return. There are now five European officers there on plague duty, and thanks to the energy and exertion of the chief minister, Mr. Dulabji D. Ved, the State is cheerfully and industriously meeting their orders and advices. H. H. the Dewan, Sir Sher Mahmadkhanji, K.C.I.E., Chief of Palanpur, is still in a village.—As under the new arrangements the first class States will have no direct communication with the Assistant Political Agents, their Vakils at the Prant courts will probably be dispensed with. The Political Agent, it is said, had requested these States to submit details of the establishments at present maintained on their behalf at the Prant courts.

THE PARSEE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The following is a copy of the reply which Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee received from Balmoral Castle over the signature of Sir Arthur Bigge, Private Secretary to H. M. the Queen, to the letter he recently addressed to the Secretary of State, Home Department, in reference to the omission of the Jubilee address of the Parsee community at the Imperial Institute, where addresses from all parts of H. M.'s Dominions were recently exhibited.

Balmoral Castle, Nov. 5, 1897.

Dear Sir,—Your letter to the Secretary of State with regard to the non-inclusion of the address to the Queen from the Parsi community of Bombay among the addresses exhibited at the Imperial Institute has been forwarded to me.

I venture to call your attention to the catalogue of the exhibition which describes the addresses as having been selected from those received by the Queen from all parts of the Empire.

You will, I feel certain, understand that it would have been practically impossible to exhibit all.

The Queen much regrets if disappointment or distress has been caused by this arrangement, but I can assure you that the fact of an address not being included in a public exhibition does not in any way imply that the loyal sentiments contained in it are any the less appreciated or valued by Her Majesty.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) Arthur Bigge.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday last:—

Name of Boat.	Handcp. M.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S
Magdala's Cutter ...	Scr	Mr G W Silvester	5 50 26	2 5 6
Dockyard Cutter ...	Scr	Mr A Monk	5 52 0	2 7 0
Magdala's Galley ...	Scr	Lt L H Richardson, RN	6 8 59	2 23 59
Ravenna's Cutter ...	7-8	Mr D M Ferguson	6 30 40	2 38 32
Plassy's Cutter ...	7-8	Comdr A B Prance, RN	6 34 20	2 42 22
Yacht's Race started at 4 p.m.				
Turquoise..	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 43 10	1 43 10
Mannikin..	14-16	Officers, R A	6 12 41	1 58 25
Hulda	24-57	Mr J P Chrystal	6 24 58	2 0 1
Red Rose..	12-29	Rear Admiral Sir J Hext, RN	6 29 51	2 17 22
Violet	16-38	Comdr T G R Finny ...	Did not start.	

Course No. 1 (Reversed).—1st prize won by Turquoise and Magdala's Cutter, 2nd prize won by Mannikin and Dockyard Cutter.

TOMTIT RACE FOR MR. BYRNE'S PRIZE.

The result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday:—

Coralie, Cygnet, Lorna, May, Midget.

Course No. 1 (Reversed) Race to be resailed on Saturday next owing to the boats finishing off after dark.

THE WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

Saturday was the last day of the bazaar held at the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Bombay Wesleyan Circuit, and the fixture must be regarded as an unqualified success. A very active business was done at the stalls, and it is understood that the goods remaining unsold will be offered for disposal at a sale of work to be held in March next. The attendance was large, especially in the evenings. The programme included another millinery competition, a pianoforte competition for seniors, and concerts both before and after dinner. The soloists at these enjoyable entertainments were Mr. Bollam, Mrs. Flynn, Mrs. F. H. Brown, the Misses Gallagher, Mayhew, and K. Brennan, Mr. Evans, and Mr. A. E. Wood. In addition to the solos a quartette was given at the close on both occasions. The first concert opened with a pianoforte solo by Miss Mackichan, and the second with one by Miss Walton, and the recitations with which the music was interspersed were given by Miss Mayhew, Mr. T. Stephenson, and Mr. G. Williams.

MILITARY NOTES.

Captain V. A. Couper, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, attains the rank of Major in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Major W. R. Kenyon Slaney.

Lieutenant W. J. Ottley, S. C., has been appointed Transport officer at the base and line of communication, Malakhand Field Force, vice Lieutenant E. F. Macnaghten appointed Assistant to the Divisional Transport officer of the Force.

The Government of India have decided to amend the existing regulations so as to permit all British troops proceeding to England taking with them their helmets in wear for use during voyage. This will remove the necessity for the use of ship's helmets on the voyage home.

Full staff pay will henceforth be granted to an officer holding the permanent appointment of squadron or wing officer, who exchanges into another regiment with a supernumerary squadron or wing officer, although he is supernumerary to the permanent establishment in that regiment, provided no extra expense to the State is involved.

The Government of India have issued instructions to all officers concerned for the prompt submissions and disposal of all applications for pensions or gratuities on behalf of officers and men, whether British or native, and of regimental and departmental followers who have been wounded on service with any of the forces engaged in the present field operations and of similar applications on behalf of the families and heirs of such of them as have been killed or have died on service.

St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, was filled by a large congregation, on the afternoon of Nov 17, for the marriage of Captain Dighton Gordon Probyn, Adjutant 3rd Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, son of Mr. W. G. Probyn and nephew of General Sir Dighton Probyn, with Augusta, elder daughter of the late General Sir Francis Seymour, who was for many years Groom in Waiting to the Queen and the late Prince Consort. The bridegroom was supported by Captain Drake as best-man. The bridesmaids were Miss Helena Seymour (sister of the bride), Miss Ella Macnaughten (her cousin), Lady Mary Sackville, Miss Butler, Miss Ethel Swinley, and Miss Leila Martin. The bride was given away by her uncle, the Rev. J. D. C. Wickham. Canon Teignmouth Shore performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. John Storrs, vicar of the parish, and the Rev. A. Thornton. Lady Seymour afterwards welcomed the numerous relations and friends of both families at 11, Eaton-square, lent by Mr. Hamilton Gatliff, and Captain and Mrs. Probyn afterwards left for the Continent. The Queen sent the bride a valuable Indian shawl.

CYCLING NOTES.

LONDON, FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 1897.

We are threatened, from abroad, with a revolution in cycles. There is in the very phrase a latent suspicion of a jok , but let that pass. The revolution is to be the transforming of the two-wheeled machine of to-day into a one-wheeler; in a word, we are to ride monocycles. The idea is not new, but the monocycles of the past have been unmanageable monstrosities, to-day we are told to prepare for a monocycl that can beat the records of athletes when pedalled by a novice, a hoary claim we have heard before, with every wild idea of every inventive crank. This latest sensation is a "Made in Germany" article.

The Stanley Club, among the guests at its annual ante-Show dinner, honoured the secretary of the National Cyclists' Union with an invitation, and in the course of that gentleman's speech he made reference to the attitude of that body wi h regard to road racing. From the commotion which followed it was evident that there was a strong feeling in this old established club that the new policy of the parliament of the whe.ling world is exceedingly unpopular.

Late though the season is in England a hardy youth has ventured to establish an unpaced road record under the new conditions prescribed by our all-wise Union namely that it shall be done without pacemakers. As there is not authenticated unpaced performance on the books, this rider's time of 2 hrs 37 mins, is nominally the first of the new order of records, but it is hardly good enough to be half-marked. The putting off of a ride till the middle of November, snatching a tolerable but far from perfect day, and handicapping oneself by riding a ridiculous gear of well over a hundred inches, in some ways account for the comparative feebleness of the figures. Still some one has to make a beginning.

Tricycle records on the track have not attracted many performers this season, in fact only one man has shone in this particular department, namely, R.P. Clark, and he is trying to keep his light shinning on into the winter time. Not content with his hour's total, and being n ble record holder, he made yesterday an attack on the 50 and 100 miles times which have stood since 1894. He covered fifty miles in 2 hrs. 8 min. 41 3-5th secs., about 8 minutes ahead of record, but fell away after that point, and missed the hundred by about five minutes, scoring 4 hrs. 44 mins. A little competition in tricyling would be more interesting than these one-man performances, and as tricycle racing is absolutely dead, tricycle records have lost all interest.

The attitude of the clergy towards cycling is being discussed afresh since the announcement that the suffragan Bishop of Co entry has been presented with a bicycle. One thing is clear, that the knee-breeches of a Bishop form a far more rational cycli g costume than the flowing garments of a Roman Ca.holic prie.t. The time has come, however, when a man is a cyclist or not quite independently of his religious views, although the divergence of clerical views on the subject is extremely wide. One person has lately characterised cycling as the "fastest road to hell," while another defines a Christian as a man who will pick up thorns from a roadway and so save his fellow mortals from puncturing.

A flagrant instance of hardship arose recently wi en a cyclist made a hasty evolution to avoid crashing into a reeling drunkard. By swerving round a corner on the wr ng side he escaped the inebriate, but dashed against an innocent widow. She sued him for damages and got redress against the cyclist. The moral is: run into drunken obstacles rather than fly round corners unawares. This does not represent the total of one's peril now-a-days. Hear the true tale of a man who was summoned for knocking down a child. He was miles away from the place of the accident, but as the ruffian who had caused the collision had run off the police sought for someone to give in charge. Being shallow in their smartness, they jumped to the conclusion that as it is man had a buckled front wheel he must have buckled it against the child. Moreover, did not the neighbours declare that the runaway had a moustache! So had this man, so proof was complete! For the police, yes; but the magistrates contemptuously dismissed the charge, and the harassed cyclist had no need to call on the cloud of witnesses which he had collected to prove the truth of the alibi which he claimed.

Prescot Brow is the name of a hill in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, which has become famous throughout the cycling world as the scene of many police outrages on cyclists, culminating in the dragging off a rider by a constable with a hooked stick. The case may be called to mind owing to the inquiry of the magisterial finding when the case was heard, for the cyclist was fined for furious driving and the policeman for his personal safety's sake was transferred to another district. But the cyclist did not let his case rest there, and with the help of the Liverpool Centre of the Union, a subscription from the Cyclists' Touring Club, and other pecuniary support he carried it to a successful appeal in a superior court. The efforts of the magistrates to justify their conduct failed. They pointed to absence of bell and lamp as evidence that the cyclist was a reckless rider, but as it was not dark and he carried a whistle, this precious contention failed. The constable who "hooked" the cyclist produced his bludgeon, which was a terrible brain-batterer, and explained that it was not his intention to hurt the poor dear gentlemen, but to run alongside till he stopped. As the constable had already deposed to speed of 25 miles an hour his estimate of his running powers was distinctly rosy, but a dozen other witness swore to eight or nine miles an hour, and the cyclist at last triumphed amid immense applause.

The attitude of magistrates varies greatly with the pace, and the person charged. At Brighton, on the crowded front, in the present busy season, Mr. Winans, the American millionaire, was stopped driving a light dog-cart 18 miles an hour. Pace was high, place crowded, danger great. Mr. Winans was merely asked not to do it again, probably the magistrates thought 40 shillings not worth asking a millionaire to pay. Compare this with Hillier, at twelve an hour, on an empty surburban road in absolute safety fined, with added costs, being a cyclist and not a millionaire.

Records die hard, or rather the practice of making them, and well into November, the cry is still they are beaten, In addition to some unimportant multicycle performances, there were two interesting rides each of a kilometre length, on the Crystal Palace a day or two ago, by a French rider of the Ariel cycle, named Maurice Lombart. Both were world's records for the distance, one with a flying, and the other with a stand-still start. The times were 58-4-5th secs. and 1 min 8-3-5th secs., which are interesting as giving a measure of the difficulty in getting going, and the faster the flying mile or kilometre becomes, the greater will be the difference between it, and the one accomplished with a start from a stationary position.

There is no progress to report, as yet, in the fight with the railway companies on the carriage of cycles free of charge. The companies are, however, exercising themselves to provide better accommodation for machines, and as one of their organs sapiently remarks, it is better to build vans to suit cycles than to ask cyclists to ride folding machines, built to suit travelling in vans. There is some doubt, however, as to the sanity of the leader writer on this exponent of the railway world, as he is of opinion that the use of cycle vans would so over-tax the drawing powers of an engine that couplings would snap and bad accidents result!

J. W. Stocks, the celebrated racing man thus extols the merits of Dunlop tyres:—"I was fortunate in adopting Dunlop tyres at the very outset of my racing and record-breaking career, and have found them so completely satisfactory that I have never wished to experiment with any other tyre."

The latest issue of that little periodical "Dunlop News," is just to hand. It is brimful of interesting matter, and very cyclist should write to the Dunlop Tyre Co, Clerkenwell Road, E. C., for a copy.

THE *Jewish Chronicle* gives some details in explanation of the announcement in the *Court Circular* that the opening voluntary at the memorial service for the late Duchess of Teck, which her Majesty the Queen attended, was a "Hebrew Melody—Memorial of the Departed." This melody was the beautiful and pathetic chant sometimes known as the "Chant of the Dead," which in many parts of Germany and Poland is sung by the Cohanim during the "Duchan" on the last days of the Festivals, when the "Memorial of the Departed" is recited. The voluntary was played from the volume of "Hebrew Melodies" arranged by Professor Paur, with the co-operation of the Rev. Francis Cohen, and published by Messrs. Augener. These examples of the "Chazonuth" appear to have appealed to her Majesty.

THE publication of "Captain Courageous" has served to call attention, in a peculiar degree, to Mr. Rudyard Kipling's knowledge of the tenacity and cool daring of the fishermen of the Grand Banks. Critics seem to have forgotten that story of Kipling's boyhood which is eminently characteristic of the man who created Harvey Cheyne. When he was twelve he went, it seems, on a tea voyage with Mr. Lockwood Kipling, his father. Unfortunately the elder Kipling became very seasick, and went below, leaving the youngster to himself. Presently there was a great commotion overhead, and one of the ship's officers rushed down and banged at Mr. Kipling's door. "Mr. Kipling," he cried, "your boy has crawled out on the yard-arm, and if he lets go, he'll drown." "Yes," said Mr. Kipling, "glad to know that nothing serious was the matter, but he won't let go."

MR. WEBB AND THE CONGRESS.

THE Secretaries of the Thirteenth Indian National Congress, Amraoti, have received the following letter dated Shelmaliere, Dublin, 4th November from Mr. Webb:—

Dear Sirs—Dear Friends,—Although far removed in distance, and now not occupying a position enabling me to be of material service to India, my thoughts are ever present with you; and I cannot look forward to the next Congress without desiring to express my deep sympathy and my earnest desire that your assemblage will be in every way successful, your deliberations resulting in good. All thoughtful, disinterested and patriotic Indians, and those of us here who feel with you, cannot but realize that we are passing through a season of difficulty, if not of danger. The sufferings of others are a greater call to self-abnegation and steady persistence on our part. A visitation of pestilence and famine, during which additional burthens are being laid upon the people through pursuance of a military policy against which the educated sense of the country has consistently protested, has evoked from those in power, not noble consideration but domineering arrogance and hasty action. This is not the time for the Congress party to abate in its patriotic labours. Those are the worst friends of peace, progress, and good understanding between nations, classes, and a creeds who would seek to numb the thoughts and chill the free expression of opinion of the thoughtful and the independent minded. The dissemination of liberal sentiments through the press, through Universities and schools has been too wide, the habits of thought between Indian and Western civilization have been drawn together too closely, to render it possible a reversion to old ideals, or progress upon different lines. We must advance or retrograde together. We have much to learn from you, and you from us. "Quis separabit?" In this generation, at this close of the nineteenth century, you in India are not alone in tasting the bi tter waters of discouragement, if not of humiliation. Let us all take heart and be assured that g od principles will in the end prevail. In any event it is consoling and elevating to realize that it is better to be the oppressed than the oppressor—best, when all is said, to be the poorest ryat, bowed down under impositions than the wealthiest magnate pillowed in superfluities. When I ponder upon your average poverty and our average abundance—(even here in Ireland we upon the average spend nearly double as much upon hurtful intoxicants, as the average total income of your people) I feel bowed with shame to be citizen of and Empire that seeks to draw from your poverty, rather than contribute from our wealth. As we pass on in years, we come more and more to realize the force and beauty of words uttered by one of the greatest that ever lived: "My kingdom (a kingdom of truth, and justice and peace) is not of this world." But we must strive to make it so. Our efforts should largely be directed to impressing upon the mind of the British the impolicy and iniquity of continuing to govern India, without efficient representation in the final Court of Appeal the Imperial Parliament. That warping veil of official training and racial prejudice, and social, and moral and (I may add) "religious" interests that hangs heavy between the public opinion of your country and ours must be pierced. It has been my highest privilege in life to have been brought in contact with, to have learned to feel with, and appreci e you—the Congress leaders and party—the many friends I made in India—the toiling masses of your people (our brethren, under the great Creator, our fellow-subjects) whose patience long suffering, nearly realizes the ideal we here profess to adore, than does the Western life of re tless and insatiable reachings after power and superfluity.—I am, &c.

ALFRED WEBB.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER'S VINTAGE REPORT.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER AND Co's report reads as under:—We regret to have to record another generally unsatisfactory year's Vintage throughout Europe. In France, continuous heavy rain was the cause of the existant state of affairs, while in Portugal and Spain as the scorching heat and the absence of rain at the proper season must be attributed the disastrous results we chronicle. We subjoin our Report:—

FRANCE.

Bordeaux.—Extremely unfavourable weather throughout the year has entirely prevented the Vintage turning out successfully, the grapes were gathered in more or less bad condition, and under such circumstances it is very doubtful whether the quality of the wine obtained will be at all satisfactory. As regards quantity, the '97 Vintage is likely to rank as one of the poorest for many years past, indeed it is believed—although official statistics are not yet to hand—that in the lower classed wines the produce of '97 will be but one-fourth to one-sixth of last year's out-turn, while the better classed will also show a very considerable reduction. The quantity of wine produced during the preceding 5 years is as follows:—1896, 1,491,000 hhds. 1895, 930,000 hhds. 1894, 1,040,000 hhds. 1893, 2,190,000 hhds. 1892, 820,000 hhds.

Burgundy.—In the spring of the year the prospects opened most favorably for the flowering, and continued until the fruit looked satisfactory, but in August and September there was a superabundance of rain, and in consequence a cold temperature,—the antipodes of that necessary for the ripening of the fruit. In several of the districts a certain amount of wine was made, but how it will eventually turn out is somewhat problematical, fortunately the 1895 wine has well developed since last year, while that of 1895 is of splendid quality.

Champagne.—In this district the vines suffered severely from frosts, which were prevalent throughout France in May, and we learn that "Oidium" has caused much damage in the neighbourhood of Avize and Reims. It is unfortunately true that the gathering now completed must be regarded as a failure, and it is doubtful, so we are advised, if any of the produce will be sufficiently good for exportation, even to the English market.

Saumur.—Here again the result has proved most disastrous owing to the frosts, which practically destroyed all the new shoots, and it was only in sheltered places that any grapes were grown. As an illustration of the lamentable production of decent wine we may state that one of the Chateaux that on an average produces 400 hhds., this year produced but 32 hhds! Happily the yield of '95 was very satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality.

Charente.—There has been but one-tenth of an ordinary crop, and the quality is poor. We question whether any shipper will quote brandy of the '97 Vintage. The cause of all this is attributable to heavy rains, want of sunshine, and the grapes were gathered in an unripe and even rotten condition. The Cognacs of 1895 and 1896 are of fine quality.

GERMANY.

As in the case of so many other of the wine producing districts, the weather must be held responsible for the failure of the Vintage of Germany; the quantity is extremely small, and the quality is but mediocre. Of recent Vintages that of 1893 still stand unsurpassed.

PORTUGAL.

During the whole of the summer the weather was exceptionally hot and dry, and in many vineyards the grapes were scorched and shrivelled. We do not think the wine of 1897 can ever be shipped as a vintage wine; we much regret this state of affairs, because port wine is increasing in popular favour, the shipments to Great Britain alone during the past nine months have amounted to 25,054 pipes, against 22,307 pipes in the corresponding period of last year. The wine made does not lack color and has bouget.

SPAIN.

The yield of this years vintage in the Jerez district will not exceed two-thirds of an average crop; the heat dried the grapes, and the result will be to make the "must" of high strength and full of saccharine, such musts as a rule develope into course common wine.

Spanish Port, or Tarragona.—Here againthe protracted spell of intensely hot and dry whether did not give the grapes a chance to swell, consequently the quantity barely exceeds one-third of last year's yield.

SICILY.

Marsala.—The vintage was much smaller than was expected; it is quite one-third less than last year, the same causes as were prevalent in Portugal and Spain occasioned this disaster. The fruit was naturally seriously affected by the hot Sirocco wind that was prevalent in Sicily in September, and continued some time. A great many of the grapes have been converted into raisins, still some fairly good wine has been made.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON CROP IN THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

THE first forecast for the season 1897-98 received from the Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Board of Revenue, states that the area under cotton is 1,653,620 acres, being an increase of 95,224 acres over the area of last year. The largest cotton producing districts are in the Aurangabad Division, where there has been a contraction in the sowings of 143,841 acres due partly to the greater inducement to sow gram on account of the high prices prevailing, and partly to the scanty rainfall at sowing time. In the Gulbarga Division there is an increase of 240,455 acres. In this tract cotton is sown as a late crop and, the later rains having been very favourable, extensive sowings were made. In the Lingsugur district the sowings in 1896 were limited to 97,722 acres and were mostly failures; but in the present year the area sown is 249,769 acres. The estimated yield is 12 annas, against last year's estimate of 9 annas 5 pies, which, moreover, was much in excess of the actual yield. Prospects are decidedly favourable, but a few showers in the Gulbarga Division are desirable.

THE PORT TRUST AMENDMENT BILL.

THE following is the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to amend the Port Trust Act as stated in the *Government Gazette*:—

The object of this Bill is to effect the following amendments, which it is desirable to make, for the reasons hereinafter stated, in the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879:—

(1). Some practical inconveniences has been found to arise from the restricted powers conferred in the last paragraph of section 13 of the Act, which allows of an election or appointment to fill up a temporary vacancy, only when such vacancy has lasted or is expected to last for more than three months. It occasionally happens that a trustee, qualified by special technical knowledge, is absent for a shorter period than three months, and it is desirable that even during such shorter period some expert should be available in his place. It is proposed by section 1 of the Bill to remove the limitation which at present operates to deprive the Board of such assistance.

(2). Section 14 of the Act deals with the disqualifications for the office of trustee. The trustees being in possession of the docks and wharves, and of most of the warehouses and lands used in the trade of the port, it is practically impossible for any one connected with commerce or shipping to carry on business without entering into arrangements with the Trust which partake more or less of the nature of contracts. If the provisions of section 14 were strictly applied, the result would be the practical exclusion from service on the Board of the members of any firm which might use, under some form of contract (such as a lease), the accommodation afforded by the Trust. The Board are further restrained from purchasing from a firm, one of whose members is a trustee at the time, any machinery or other article urgently needed by the Trust, which that firm alone may have to dispose of. Of the thirteen trustees constituting the Board, eight are representatives of the commerce of the port. It is very desirable to have a strong representative body, and to fill these places with persons who are largely interested in trade and shipping; such persons are, however, for that very reason, the more likely to have extensive dealings with the Trust.

For these reasons it is necessary to amend section 14 of the Act, and it is proposed for this purpose closely to follow the wording of certain similar provisions in Bombay City Municipal Act, 1888, *e. g.*, section 18 (2) (*g*) and (3) (*i*) and clause (*p*) of section 33 of that Act. At the same time two new provisions (clauses (*j*) and (*k*) of new section 14) have been embodied in the Bill, so as to meet the peculiar circumstances of the Trust.

It has been found advisable to embody these various provisions in three new sections, 14, 14A and 14B which will replace section 14 of the Act and are to be found in section 2 and 3 of the Bill.

(3). Clause (*c*) of section 14 would disqualify a trustee if absent from six consecutive special meetings of the Board. This is considered too stringent, and in clause (*b*) of new section 14A (section 3 of the Bill) it is proposed that the disqualification should not arise unless the six consecutive meetings which the trustee fails to attend are ordinary meetings.

(4). Section 15 of the Act limits the fees of trustees to Rs. 30 a week, however many may be the meetings attended. But it is deemed unreasonable to expect trustees, who are all business men or officials with heavy demands on their time, to attend, without remuneration of any kind, special meetings which may from time to time be urgently required. Section 4 of the Bill contains an amendment excepting special meetings from the restriction as to fees for attendance, and also provides for the payment of Rs. 15 to trustees attending special Committee meetings called by the Chairman, for which at present no fee is payable.

(5). In order to enable the Board to give pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances to such officers and servants engaged by the Board or in the public service, as may be injured, or to the surviving relatives of such as may be killed, in the execution of their duty, it has been necessary to amend sections 21, 22, 49 and 50 of the Bombay Port Trust Act. The amendments proposed for this purpose are embodied in sections 5, 6, 11 and 12 of the Bill.

(6). In section 10 of the Bill it is proposed to bring section 37 of the Bombay Port Trust Act into accord with section 305 of the Bombay City Municipal Act, 1888, which requires *inter alia* that private streets should be drained, and that the necessary apparatus for the lighting thereof should be provided, before the Corporation can become liable for the maintenance of such street.

(7). Section 43 of the Act does not, as it stands, admit of a scale of charges being framed by the trustees and sanctioned by Government for the use of a dry-dock. The Merewether Dry-dock has recently been added by the trustees to the many useful works which they provide and manage for the benefit of the shipping and trade of the port. It is right that they should be empowered to levy proper charges for its use and also for the services and other conveniences which they may furnish to the public. The Board have also made provision for the supply of water for shipping in the port, for the extinguishing of fire both on their own premises and among the shipping, and for assistance to vessels outside the limits of the port. But they have at present no authority under the Act to undertake, or to charge for, such matters. The object of sections 9 and 10 of the Bill is to give the trustees these powers, while in section 14 of the Bill due provision is made, in a manner understood to be acceptable to the Municipality of Bombay, in case that body should determine to perform such of those services in the port as lie within the range of their statutory powers.

(8). In section 13 of the Bill it is proposed to give the Board an alternative remedy for the recovery, by suit, of rates, charges, penalties, &c., at present recoverable only by detention and sale of goods. The present exclusive remedy is found unsatisfactory, as not infrequently goods detained may prove unsaleable and even in some cases, if kept long, a nuisance and injurious to health.

(9). Section 15 of the Bill proposes to amend section 78 of the Act so as to bring the latter into consonance with section 14 of the Act, as amended in this Bill.

(10). Section 16 provides for a slight amendment of the Act which is necessary to enable the Board to recover compensation for any damage or mischief done to its property by any vessel with a pilot on board, when such damage or mischief is not attributable to any fault of the pilot.

(11). Section 17 and the Schedule will effect the repeal of certain portions of Bombay Act VI of 1879 and of Act III of 1883 which are already spent or have become obsolete.

(Sd.) W. C. HUGHES.

Bombay, 2nd December 1897.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, THE RADICALS, AND THE ARMY.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, M.P., speaking last night at a meeting of the Young Men's Radical Association at Bath, said they had asked him to speak as an independent Radical, with no wish to attack or to weaken the leaders of the Liberal party, but with a desire for ideas, and to know what guidance the Liberal party was giving towards new ideas. Too many Radicals refused to face the necessity for the possession by this country of adequate means of defence. The question of the terms of enlistment in the British Army would come before the House of Commons next year, and there was no more important Radical reform than Army reform. The national expenditure involved was gigantic. The nature of the disease was known, although, as the late Chief Clerk of the Admiralty had declared for the Navy and the present Commander-in-Chief for the Army, the truth was never told to the British public. Unfortunately, there was reason to suppose that the War Office, instead of proposing a reform, had asked only for eight battalions which, on the present system of recruiting and enlistment, they would not obtain. The men by whom the Army had been "increased" last year had not yet been obtained; and he should be glad to know, for example, by how many and by what proportion of the men voted by Parliament the garrison artillery had been increased. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, even where no men and no money were concerned, had supported inefficiency as a principle deserving of the support of Radicals as applied to the British Army. If, however, Radicals would deal with this subject as both its intrinsic importance—indeed, necessity—and the amount of money involved required, and insist on adequate reform, that reform could at this moment be obtained. It was admitted that the present military system had broken down. He had himself to his own remedy. The difficulty was India; and he had shown how, with short enlistment for home service, and voluntary enlistment for long service of men who had served for a couple of years in the home Army, the needs of India could be met without jeopardising our home reserves. There were some who thought that all that was necessary was to provide for the Fleet, and he agreed with Commodore Mahan and with Sir John Briggs that the stronger our Navy the less probability of war. The land forces, upon which a vastly larger portion of expenditure was made, were also necessary, and even outside of India had an essential place in the scheme of national defence, while so enormous an expenditure could not, by any Radical deserving of the name, be allowed to pass without scrutiny to see whether it was being spent in the wisest manner and in the manner to produce its full result.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is prescribed by nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMASJI & Co.'s cotton circular dated Hong Kong Nov. 17 is summarised in the following general remarks.—Some trifling business to the extent of about 3,500 bales chiefly transpired during the first period of the past fortnight on rates declining about $2 to $3 all round, and exchange showing somewhat of a downward tendency. Nos. 20 and 10 were mostly then looked for, especially of superior grades for Tonquin, the other consuming centres taking but very scantily of all descriptions. Since then there has again been a cessation of inquiry, the rising tendency of rupee exchange under silver strengthening to 27d., and the tightness of money prevailing here as well as at Shanghai mainly inducing purchasers to withhold further commitments, though holders have been all along anxious to ease their heavy loadings even at a further concession. This state of tension under frequent fluctuations in exchange has put the market very much out of gear at the present moment of financial stringency, and both holders and purchasers have been much out of an even level, and the market has consequently again lapsed into a state of extreme quietude the last few days. Unsold stocks have been again heavily accumulating and have induced rather heavy shipments to Shanghai from here owing to increased inquiry there for the Northern Ports before the close of winter, although rates have been below the parity of those ruling here. The total sales comprise about.

1,200	bales of No. 20 sold at	$97	to	$101	
200	" " " 16 "	91	to	100	
200	" " " 12 "	81	to	91	
1,650	" " " 10 "	78	to	89	and 92
100	" " " 8 "	84	to	84	
100	" " " 6 "	75	to	81	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 10,500 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 6,000 bales—at 47,000 bales consisting of

15,700	bales of No. 20		19,000	bales of No. 10	
7,000	" " " 16		700	" " " 8	
4,600	" " " 12		700	" " " 6	

Exchange on India has risen to Rs. 150 wire and Rs. 150½ post. Japanese Yarn has been sold in this market to the extent of 400 bales Nos. 20 and 16 at dols. 99 and dols. 97 respectively.

In Shanghai also the lower tendency of Rupee exchange during the earlier part of the interval induced inquiry especially for Newchwang and the River Ports, and large sales transpired, for these markets owing to nearness of the winter closure at a rise of Tl. 1 to Tl. 1½. No such inquiry was experienced from Tientsin which has been very much supplied by Japanese spinnings at the present moment On the whole there would have been larger off-take than 7,300 bales which were placed during the past fortnight, had there not been in the first place extreme tightness of money in Shanghai, as well as in all the principal Yangtsze markets, and had there not been secondly the rise in exchange later on with the resultant of lower values. Sales comprise about.

3,150	bales of No. 20 sold at	Tls. 75	to	80	
2,000	" " " 16 "	" 74.75	"	77	
1,400	" " " 12 "	" 73.50	"	73	
2,000	" " " 10 "	" 65.50	"	70.50	

leaving unsold stock at about 19,000 bales. Of Japanese spinnings about 1,300 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold at Tls. 77.50 to Tls. 78 and Tls. 73.25 to Tls. 74.50 respectively. The local spinnings were also very much in favour in this market, and about 2,350 bales Nos. 10, 14 and 16 were moved off at Tls. 68 to Tls. 70 for No. 10, Tls. 74.50 to Tls. 75 for No. 14, and Tls. 77 for No. 16 all duty paid. Exchange on India as on the 12th instant, has been advised at Rs. 197 wire and Rs. 197.8 post, but has risen since, and Rs. 200 has been wired to-day.

In Japan No. 10 has been quoted at $90 and No. 16 at $84. The market is weak as spinners sellers are even, $1 to $2 lower.

CHINA NEWS.

THE influence of Russia in the Far East has been brought rather prominently to the front of late in several quarters. The arsenal at Vladivostock is day by day being strengthened, and on 10th October, before a large and brilliant assemblage of naval and military officers, the Governor-General of the Amoor, General Dukonski, laid the first of the ten ton concrete blocks on the new harbour frontage of the railway depot at the present terminus of the Siberain railway. This important undertaking, when finished, will increase the facilities of the commercial port, mainly by the addition of a water frontage, a third of a mile long, at which the largest steamers afloat can load and discharge. In South China it would also appear from an article in one of our Tonkin contemporaries that the Russian Government has made a proposal to purchase a place in Tonkin with the object of converting it into a military and naval station. The Russian authorities have selected Kebao as the most suitable place for their purpose, and have offered to purchase the whole island. The French Government, however, has not yet seen its way to accede to the proposal. In the Japanese press their recent action with regard to the suppression of Mr Mcleavy Brown, Financial Adviser, in Korea, has called forth a storm of criticism. It is stated that Mr Brown has protested against his dismissal, and after the British Charge d'Affaires had waited upon the Emperor of Korea, and stated his views of the question, Mr Brown had sent back his notice of dismissal.

The Korean authorities have offered to promote Mr. Brown to the senior grade of the second official rank. The *Yomiuri* calls Mr Brown the saviour of Korea, and wonders what the strong-viewed and able Sir Claude Macdonald is doing now. A Shanghai contemporary gives out the story that Russia and France are conspiring to secure the dismissal of Sir Robert Hart from the post of I. G. of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and that the proceedings followed much resembled those pursued with reference to Korea—Confirmation has been received of the announcement we have already made that transit goods between China—and the sea ports of Tonkin are receiving preferential treatment from the French Customs House.

Mr Robert Bredon, lately Commissioner of Customs at Canton, has been appointed Deputy Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that Messrs Lunn, Lowe and Foster Fraser, the three cyclists touring round the world, arrived safely at Chungking after a difficult journey overland from Bhamo through Yunnan and Szechuen. They found the roads unsuitable for cycling, and had to carry their machines most of the way. It was their intention to cycle through Chungking to Shanghai, along the Yangtse valley.

A special telegram to the *China Gazette* contains the information that the Chinese Government has officially signed a concession for the construction of railways by the Hooley-Jameson Syndicate. This is quite apart from the loan negotiations which are still proceeding. The same paper reports that telegraphic news was received in Shanghai on the 10th November that some troubles had occurred with the German Roman Catholic Mission in Shantung, and that three German warships had been got in readiness to proceed without delay.

A sub-committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce appointed to enquire into the question of establishing a gold standared have issued a long report as a result of their deliberations, in which it is suggested that the English sovereign be adopted, with the dollar at the value of two shillings. A petition signed by every member of the Customs staff is now in course of transmission to the Inspector-General, asking for a revision of the present wretchedly inadequate scale of pay.

The Hongkong cricket tournament has finished with Singapore at the head of the list the Straits team having defeated both teams and also a combined team of Hongkong and Shanghai players. Spin did weather prevailed during the period of play, but the weather has broken down.

The annual licensing court refused one application for a licence and a number of the justices expressed their opinions on the quality of the liquor sold in some of the licensed houses in the Colony, which it was stated produced a maddening effect on consumers and it was suggested that reports should be made to the Government on the subject.

After a long period of comparative absence of serious crime a double murder and attempted suicide of the murderer was followed up the next day by an armed gang robbery and the murder of a young man in the street by the robbers. Six men have been arrested in connection with the robbery—*China Mail*, Nov. 18.

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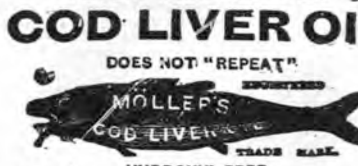
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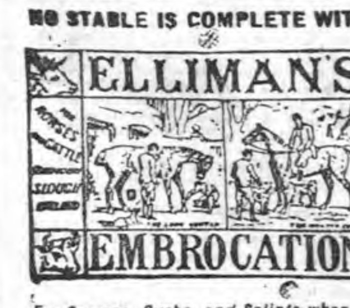
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For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbens," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.



WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.
SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
KALBADEVI ROAD, NEXT TO JAMES & CO., BOMBAY

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

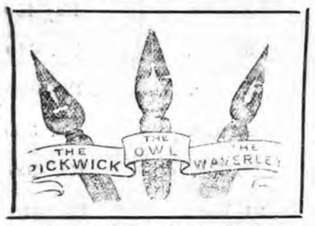
THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News. papers

"The Waverley Pen a Treasure." *Standard*

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ld by all Stationers;

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, th Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURCH.

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

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"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

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FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. **WHISKY.**

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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England,**" engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation **has received such** distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at **4s. 6d. AND 11s.** each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has ever been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W C

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, so delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

In ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, ngland.

EPPS'S COCOA

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'



It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.

Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by **J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable." LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

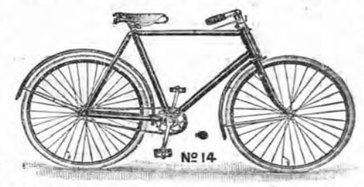
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.



Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. *AGENTS WANTED.*

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

Trade W Mark.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLADE writes: "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE **SARSAPARILLA** VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **THE BEST.**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

MESSRS. —TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

PERSIANS! PERSIANS!! PERSIANS!!!

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!



NEW HORSES arrived at my stables opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts, also Galloways, Race and Polo ponies for sale.

Carriages and Horses, single and pair of all kinds, for sale and hire by the day, month and year on moderate terms.

APPLY TO

OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12' Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

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TRAVELLERS CARRY

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COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

It keeps good for any time, even after being opened, and is supplied to Armies, Expeditions, Governments, Hospitals, Doctors and Nurses all the world over.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.



Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

WAS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33½ lbs.	Rs. 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31½ lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

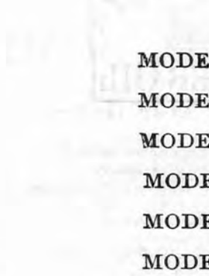
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

BEST PLATED METAL.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.



No. 566.
THE CARLTON BREAKFAST CRUET, with Pepper, Mustard and Sal Cellar, Crystal cut.
Rs. 7—complete.



No. 962.
Gem or Biscuitbox, ribbed glass bowl, with plated handle and cover.
Rs. 6-8.

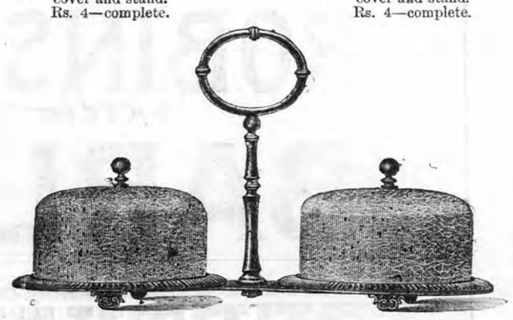
Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.



No. 1213.
VERY NEAT BUTTERCOOLER, with engraved glass bowl, plated cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.



No.1282.
Exceedingly pretty looking Butter-pot, fayence, with Metal cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.



No. 1004.
Butter and Cheese Stand, with 2 frosted glass Covers, plated frame and handle.
Rs. 15-4.

No. 1273.
NAPKIN HOLDER, best plated metal.
Rs. 1-8.



No. 1390.
Salt, or Pepper Container, cut glass, with plated cover.
Rs. 2.

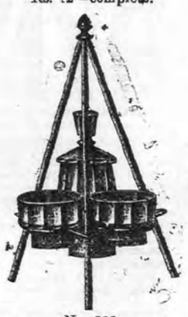
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